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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,981.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Dec.	ARABIA	7908		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7568	MOLDAVIA	8600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7861		
12th "	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	6923
19th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
26th "	EGYPT	7913	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	CORAMA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7913		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7908		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6855
16th "	PERSIA	7861		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10600
30th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10612		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	8600
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6923
24th "	PERSIA	7861		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	17th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Bayer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Boccognani	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5194	31st Jan.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5194	4th May.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 27th Dec.	9 a.m.	Ostch Mandvis.
LHARA	2,170	Frid. 27th Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3095	31st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu. *
NUDDEA	3000	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6095	24th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1090 or £s. 72.

Passengers by VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Blaffer	7,388	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

1907.

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	6th "
KOERBER	5301	1st Mar. "
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	8044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5999	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7688	Early April,
*†VORWAERTS	8,900	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.	...	K. Kori		31st Dec 1907
*SANDON HALL	...	Main	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	...	J. Nagao	9th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	4th Feb.	16th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

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MUSCATELS and Almonds and Raisins.
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TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.
ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "A New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROLBAL for Restoring Lost Manhood" and "A New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROLBAL for Restoring Lost Vitality." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereso-ever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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ENGLISH CUT.
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SUPERIOR FINISH.

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The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
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Whether one is in the happy position of being able to give a present of the value of Rs. 5,000, or must limit one's offering to the more modest sum of Rs. 5, we are equally prepared to meet either demand. The possessor of moderate means can be as well served as the Royal Prince or millionaire and our prices will compare favourably with those of any other establishment in India, while for choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs of which even imitations are not yet made at something and eleven pence three farthings. Novelty being possibly the first essential ruling in a projected present, those in quest of what must, therefore, be really good, quite novel and unhackneyed, will find in our establishment all that fulfils the most exacting qualification. Pearls and Diamonds are the gifts that only the favoured few may hope to offer or receive, but the graceful fantasy into which are blended the strangely beautiful colours of some of the semi-precious stones will meet the needs of many with artistic tastes.

Pearl Ornaments.

We are making a charming display in small Pearl Ornaments and much of the success of this style of ornament is due naturally to the delicacy and grace of the design and setting.

Necklets.

Quite new designs will be found in our large collection of most striking and original effect and possessing an individuality and uncommon character, which are certain to meet the needs of many to whom refinement and good taste especially appeal. Pretty Necklets in plain gold, from Rs. 16/- while at a higher figure there are really artistic reproductions of Louis XIV designs, set in pearls, &c.

Pendants.

In either all pearl or introducing semi-precious stones, such as the Olivine, Peridot, Tourmaline, Amythyst, Topaz, &c., are shown in many dainty and cheap forms and many rare stones, costing, of course, proportionately more.

Brooches.

No toilet can be considered complete without a Brooch, the delicacy of which must be in keeping with the quality of that of the material of the costume. We have an exceptionally graceful collection, either set in pearls only or in combination with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, in imposing designs, as well as in small devices. Corsage ornaments in Diamonds and Pearl sprays, notable for their pretty form.

Jewelled Rings.

We believe we enjoy a great repute for jewelled Rings of well chosen stones of almost all kinds and affording extremely good value in gipsy, half-hoop, cluster, marquise, single gems and a number of fancies, while in plain gold wedding, guard, keeper and signet we can show many novelties.

Bracelets.

The fashion of wearing short sleeves has brought the bracelet to considerable importance and these ornaments are now in greater demand than they have been for some time past. Many of our designs are triumphs of ingenious workmanship.

Fashionable Ear-rings.

Of late the Ear-ring has become one of the most important details of the toilet. The barbaric gipsy circlet has for the present given place to the long pendant ornament consisting of single stones, clusters, or sets of two or three gems of graduated size, set tandem so to speak. We are showing a delightful collection of pendant Ear-rings screw boutons of single stones and a few beautiful pairs composed of diamonds, emeralds, &c., finished off in pear shaped drops.

Necklet of Beads.

There is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the string of coloured stones in bead and other forms, which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts cut and uncut are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. Queen Alexandra wore a necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

Buttons, Studs.

Sets of Dress vest Buttons and Sleeve Links for masculine wear have had devoted particular attention. Some of the best have platinum about them, as in the delicate edging to the Mother o'Pearl, of which they are made, others are edged in fine enamel in imitation of the fine colours of the ruby, emerald, diamond and pearl all with the imitation, of stitches of gold-wire in the centre.

Gold Guards

and other chains. The long Guard and Muff Chain are still much in favour and will certainly remain so for a long time yet. Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with gems. In Gold Watch Chains for Ladies' or Men's use we have a very uncommon collection in plain gold and platinum and gold.

Silver Ware.

Handsome Silver Ware for the table, suited to the season's needs, are to be had in great variety. A thousand and one Knick-Knacks that will make most appropriate souvenirs, and all moderately priced, will meet the approval of those not requiring their souvenir to take the form of jewellery. Smokers' requisites are shown in exceptional numbers. All the Silver Ware is the finest English finish and massive enough for substantial wear, and many of the designs extremely handsome. Toilet Sets, Eight-day English Clocks in solid Silver Cases, Carriage and Boudoir Watches handsomely cased in Silver, and Silver Jewel Caskets, Scent Stands, of extremely refined and simple decoration.

Electro-Plate.

Articles in Electro-plate are very welcome gifts to a careful house-keeper priding herself on the appurtenances of the table. Bread, Cake and Fruit Dishes, Kettles, Entree Sets, Tea Sets, Trays, Salvers, Cruets, of all description, of attractive appearance and of the best English manufacture and design may be obtained.

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Under the personal direction of Mr. M. E. Bandmann and by Special arrangements with

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Saturday, 22nd Dec.—The Dairy Maids.
Monday, 24th „ —The White Chrysanthemum.
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Wednesday, 26th „ —The Beauty of Bath.
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Friday, 28th „ —The Belle of Mayfair.
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GENERAL SKATING, at 5-30 and 9-30.

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Will (D. V.) be held in the
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AT 6 P. M. on CHRISTMAS EVE,
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When the Church Choir will sing ten selected Carols the words of which will be provided in Church.
During the Service a collection will be made for the C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Girgaum.

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If you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "ORSOLO," of The Venetian S. N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 14 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 3rd till THURSDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 24th December, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1906.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1906.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 24th, 25th and 26th Inst., being public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

THE MAIL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 22nd Instant, will be RUN in two portions. The second portion will carry 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants and will LEAVE COLABA at 21-55. The first portion will leave to Scheduled Time and will carry Intermediate Class Passengers only. The ordinary Passenger Train leaving Colaba at 22-30 will also be run in two portions—the first portion carrying 3rd Class Passengers only and the second portion 1st and 2nd Class and their servants. The second portion will leave Colaba at 22-55.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

DURING CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS the following Firms will be CLOSED on the dates as given below:—

ON 25TH & 26TH DECEMBER, 1906, AND 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

Messrs:—Asquith & Lord; Badhan Pole & Co., Bourne & Shepherd; T. Fowle & Co.,* Hoar & Co.; G. Jost & Co.; Leech & Wetherly.; Lund & Blockley; Marcks & Co. Ltd.; F. & C. Osler;* Phillips & Co. Ltd.; Pasquali Cigarette Co. Ltd.; Spencer & Co. Ltd.; Seymour Dove & Co.; Thacker & Co. Ltd.; Vernon & Co.;

ON 25TH DECEMBER, 1906, AND 1ST JANUARY 1907.

Messrs:—Bombay Electric Co.; M. Breslauer & Co.; Caxton Printing Works; Dunnett & Co.; Evans Fraser & Co.; D. Macropolo & Co.; Parry Smith & Co.; Pyrkes Provision Stores;† John Roberts & Co. Ltd.; S. Rose & Co.; Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co;

*Half day on 26th December.
†On 25th December only.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 42 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (hereinafter called the Board) propose at their Meeting to be held on the 5th day of February, 1907, or on such day there after as the matter can conveniently be disposed of to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore aforesaid is deposited at the Office of the Board at Esplanade Road, Bombay, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during Office hours.

Any person having any objection to the said proposal must make such objection in writing and deliver the same at the Office of the Secretary of the Board at Esplanade Road aforesaid not less than three clear days before the day of such Meeting.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1906.

G. OWEN DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Suit No. 362 of 1904.

NAZERALLI SAMSOODIN, SAMSOODIN MOOLA EBRAHIMJI BUDRODEEN SAMSOODIN and ABDUL HOSSEIN SAMSOODIN, trading in the name of NAZERALLY SAMSOODIN..... Plaintiffs,

VS,

ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDULLA, son BUKHYABAI, widow NOOR MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA and MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA, widow, sons, heirs and representatives of Maniar HAJI ABDUL HAJI AHMED, deceased, the last two sons being minor by their guardian *ad litem* their brother ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDULLA ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property dated the 18th day of November, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Defendants, Abdul Karim Haji Abdulla Rukhyabai, Noor Mahomed Haji Abdulla and Mahomed Haji Abdulla respectively son, widow, sons, heirs and legal representatives of Maniar Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed, deceased, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcell of Government land or batty ground with abo message, tenement or ohawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate on the West side of the Road leading from Parel to Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under Ward No. 996, Street No. 157, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 478, 486 and 805, and also under the New Survey No. 3/2908, containing by admeasurement 781 Square Yards and five-ninths of another Square Yard or, thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the aforesaid road leading from Parel to Mahim, on the West and North by the property of Mandevji Somaji Panthakey, and on the South by a vacant ground of one Khatri Sullman Jooma.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges of claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving and objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same, that they should os or before the 19th day of January, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1906.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowlhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Specimens of the
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CRUSHED TURKEY POLISHED MOROCCO
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FULL CALF, TREE CALF, HALF CALF,
RICHLY TOOLED AND FINISHED.

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FRENCH & OTHER PADDED MOROCCOS.

Dainty Limp English Bindings in Various Shades Beautifully Finished.

HANDY POCKET VOLUMES,
PRETTILY DESIGNED AND INEXPENSIVE.

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GIFT BOOKS.
AT ALL PRICES
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BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1906,

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY (Modi Bunder) as under:—

DAILY.

Bombay Dep.	7-30 A.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 11-15 A.M
Elephanta Arr.	8-25 „	Bombay	Arr. 12-15 P.M

FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS ONLY,

Bombay Dep.	4-0 P.M.	Elephanta	Dep. 6-30 P.M
Elephanta Arr.	4-45 „	Bombay	Arr. 7-15 „

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Class	1	0	0
Second Class	0	6	0
Third Class	0	2	0

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1906.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
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To MARINE ENGINEER

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S., 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 6s. 6d. Post Free.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The House is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition dated. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET—At Hornby Row, Next to English Hotel, the whole building for offices. Apply sharp C. M. BHESANIA, Hornby Row.

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Alcock, Rev H J
Alexander, Mr J W
Ali, Mr Mozzam
Almy, Miss G N
Anderson, Mr John
Ashburton, Dowager, Lady
Ashdown, F W
Aston, Capt J W
Atherton, Mr E D
Bain, Rev Jas
Bancroft, Miss E V
Baring, Hon A H
Baring, Hon G V and Mrs
Barlell, Miss E
Bee, Mr W
Bewsher, Capt G B
Beldam, Miss
Bellilos, Mr and Mrs R E
Bellilos, Dr and Mrs
Bellios, Mrs E R
Bevan, M T E
Bidwell, Mr E H
Billimoria, Mr W
Birkett, Mr W C
Blenarel, Miss E
Bomaine, Miss A
Bliss, Mrs C V
Brinberg, Mr H
Briggs, Mrs
Browning, Col W B
Brown, Capt F
Brown, Lieut O A
Bruce, Mr A Ej
Butler, Mr A G
Cameron, Mr P E
Canny Lieut J C M
Carson, Mr H G
Carwithers, Mrs E J
Casson Walker, Mrs and 2 Misses
Champlain, Gen E R and Mr
Charrington, Mr and Mrs M V
Clements, Mr F
Clifford, Mr D
Colledge, Mr J F
Colvin, Lady and Miss
Cook, Mr H M
Cooper, Mr Geo
Cooper, Mr B W
Copps, Mr J
Cornish, Mr and Mrs W H
Croome, Mrs A and infant
Crombie, Miss
Crombie, Mr J F
Crouch, Mrs H A
Crouch, Mr and Mrs B J
Daniels, Miss L G
David, Mr D
Davis, Mr H B
Debosan, Mr A F
Deakin, Mr W H
Delghton, Miss K
Dickson, Major-Gen and Mrs
Ditmas, Capt and Mrs L
Doralu, Miss F
Douglas, Mr G S A
Downing, Mr H
D'Souza Mrs J W
Drummond, Col L G, and Mrs
Dunbar, Mrs H M
Danuighan, Miss
Danningham, Miss M
Dumasnic, Mrs
Dumasnir, Mr
Eden, Mr and Mrs
Elliott, Hon Mrs
Elliott, Mrs
Ellis, Mr and Mrs F
Emery, Mr R B
Faulby, Mr J F
Fisko, Mr and Mrs B M
Flavelle, Mr E
Fordyce, Mr T K
Ford, Miss
Foster, Rev K G
Fowler, Miss E
Fowler, Miss J M
Fowler, Mrs
Fowler, Mr J M
Franks, Mrs A
Funk, Miss A
Fuller, Mr R E
Gamble, Mrs
Gardner, Mrs and infant
Garland, Mr R
Godney, Miss
Gibson, Mr W
Gillman, Mr and Mrs H W
Gleglon, Mr J SJ
Glew, Mr W W
Glynn Mrs
Goddard, Mrs R E
Graham, Mr C A
Graham, Miss
Grantby, Mr G
Green, Mrs G F and child
Greenbrough Mr E L
Green, Mr T B
Grove, Miss
Guyther, Mrs F E
Hanna, Mr and Mrs R F
Hargreaves, Mr F H
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs A
Hazell, Mr T
Henderson, Mrs M
Heyden, Miss G
Hill, Miss A
Hill, Mrs S C
Hoderane, Mr J
Hudson, Capt J H
Hugston, Mr and Mrs W D
Illingworth, Mr B
Irwin, Mrs
Isom, Rev T J
James, Mr and Mrs J S and 2 children
Jennings, Mr Geo
Johnston, Mrs and 2 children
Johnston, Miss M
Johnstone, Mrs and infant
Johnstone, Miss M
Johnston, Mr W H
Jones, Mr and Mrs C
Joyce, Mrs
Karaun, Mr K N
Keatch, Mr P E
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Kelley, Mr H W
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Ketteridge, Rev A E
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Kiddle, Mr S
Kiernander, Mr and Mrs F D
King, Miss H
King, Mr W H
Kirkwood, Lt W C
Kitchener, Miss
Kittridge, Rev A E
Lait, Miss O
Landaw, Mr H
Langford, Mr Geo
Laski, Mr N
Latifi, Mr A
Lenis, Mr T W L
Lucombe, Major A P and Mrs
Lucombe, Miss and infant
Lutro, Mr Mrs, and Miss
Lymes, Mr and Mrs W O
Longhurst, Miss W L
Macbraith, Major H A F
MacLellan, Miss
Macgregor, Mr and Mrs W D
Macgregor, Mrs and infant
Macgregor, Miss
Mackenzie, Capt H L W
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs C S T, and 6 children
Major, Mr and Mrs
Major, Mr W
Major, Mrs W
Manners, Miss F
Mansfield, Lt E C
Marshall, Mr G
Marshall, Hon Mrs
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J H
Mason, Mr A E W
Mausur, Miss
Mayne, Mr A R S
Mealpin, Mr D
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Millard, Mr F O
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Murry, Mr and Mrs T
Nainby, Miss
Neildcock, Dr J
Newton, Mr O G
Nolan, Mr and Mrs J H and Miss
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O'Borne, Miss G
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Owen, Mrs H
Palmer, Rt Hon G W and Mrs
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Paterson, Miss M O
Paterson, Miss S O
Peebles, Dr
Pearce, Mr F H
Pellew, Mr
Plunkets, Miss F
Poole, Miss F
Portal, Miss M
Porter, Mr H E J
Portlock, Mr and Mrs F F
Priestly, Miss
Procter, Mrs J F
Procter, Miss C J
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Rayner, Miss M
Rayner, Miss E
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Richardson, Mr A
Richardson, Mr R G
Ridgeley, Miss
Rutherford, Mr E W R
Ryder, Mrs C H and infant
Sangor, Mr A H
Searle, Mrs P C
Sellar, Miss
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Shortland, Mr V
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Stace, Mr J
Stewart, Mr G
Stewart, Mr A F
Sullivan, Mr J H
Turner, Mrs B
Tate Mr N
Taylor, Mr S E
Teatman, Capt
Tipple, Mrs
Toll, Mr C H
Toll, Mr R W
Treat, Mr P J
Trenor, Miss D
Truman, Lt O W
Turner, Miss
Turner, Sir M
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Van Prasg, Mr Emile
Van Prasg, Mr A
Vickey Mr C N
Vile, Mr R A
Vivian, Capt C A
Vivian, Mrs
Ward Mr R L
Ward, Mr and Mrs T J
Ward, Mr and Mrs A H
Warner, Mr H N
Webster, Miss J
Wellred, Mr P
Wenistrin, Miss L
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Whitton, Mr T J
Whittell, Mrs
Whitehead, Mr P
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Wiggin, Misses
Williams, Mr J
Wilson, Mrs H J
Wilson, Miss
Young, Mrs W E
Zellner, Mrs and Miss
Zygourne, Mr A

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed to Marseilles and London by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Arabia," Captain Gibbs, sailing to-day:—

Agelasto, Mr
Ashley, Miss
Bomanji, Mr D
Bance, Mr A W
Bridge, Mrs
Billinghurst, Mr and Mrs P, child and infant
Billinghurst, Miss
Brown, Mr G Hamilton
Brown, Mr and Mrs C F and 4 children
Chamberlain, Mr J T C
Collier, Mr
Capper, Brig-Genl W
Cooke, Miss A B
Clauss, Mr
Flieseher, Mr
Higgins, Mr and Mrs S G
Higuett, Mr L
Hartley, Mr
Hodgson, Mr J
Holden, Mr A
Kennedy, Mr J
Khan, Mr N
Karim, Mr A
Longmore, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Mein, Mr
Milbanke, Lady
Moss, Mr H S
Macgregor, Mr A
Meyer, Mr E
Maxwell, Mr J
Napier, Mr A G
Ormerod, Mr E S
Pemberton, Mr M
Peasey, Mr E D
Price, Mr and Mrs C F and 4 children
Playfair, Mr C
Ramsay, Miss N
Richardson, Mrs and 2 Misses
Seaman, Mr W
Singh, Mr K P
Somerville, Miss G T
Sandwith, Lt-Col J R
Straugman, Mr & Mrs
Tisdall, C J
Trotter, Mr R F
Thomas, Mr C H
Tinker, Mrs & infant
Tanake, Mr K
Walters, Mr
Wills, Mr C J
Willcocks, Lt-Col A J

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

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Proprietor.

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Are Cheap, Reliable, Stylish. Good, Prices From:—

Boots, Rs. 4-8. Shoes Rs. 3-12. Slippers Rs. 2-4

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

APPLETON—Nov, 29, at Ballincollig, Cork, wife of H. M. Appleton, 6th Dragoons, of a son.
YATES—Nov. 29, at Broughton Grange, Banbury, wife of Capt. S. P. Yates, of a son.
HODGKINSON—Nov. 29, at 80 Harcourt Street, Newark, wife of F. A. L. Hodgkinson, of a daughter.
MUNRO—Nov 25, wife of Donald Munro, of 154 Ashley Gardens S. W, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARCHARD—GREGORY—Nov. 29, at the Church of S. S. Mary and Nicholas, Leatherhead, Francis Caesar, son of the late Capt. George Barchard, 15th (Bedfordshire) Regt., to Teresa Catherine daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Gregory.
BAMFORD-FOWLER—Dec. 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Ralph Alexander Campbell-major, Cameron Highlanders, son of Earl Cawdor, to Marjorie Theophilla, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Fowler, Bart, of Braemore, Ross-shire, N. B.
GORHAM—HALL—WEST—Dec. 1, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, John Marshall Gorham, to Sophia Hope, daughter of Major-Gen. George Skene Hallowes, late commandant King's Own Scottish Borderers.
PERCEVAL—MAYNE—Nov, 29, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Lieut-Col. Edward Maxwell Perceval, D. S. O., Royal Field Art., son of the late General J. M. Perceval, C. B., to Norah, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Richard Mayne, C. B., M. P.

DEATHS.

ADAM—Nov. 30, at 24 Moray Place, Edinburgh, Ann Young daughter of the Hon. Lord Adam.
BRABLEY—Dec. 3, at The Almners, Lyne, near Chertsey, Major-Gen. Frederick George Berkely, late North Lancashire Regt, aged 65.
DREW—Dec. 1, at St. Clare Cottage, Ryde, I. W., General R. H. Drew, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 84.
GOULD—Dec. 4, at Salcey Lawn, Northampton, Arthur Lewis George Gould, lieutenant-colonel late Queen's Boys, aged 54.
HEAVISIDE—Nov. 27, at Baton House, Norwich, Major George Hamilton Eeaviside, late of Queen's Boys and of Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 53.
JENNINGS—Nov. 26, at Meadow Bank, Cumberland, Daniel Jennings, aged 84.
Kennedy—Nov. 28, at Steyning, Sussex, Major-Gen. J. W. A. Kennedy, Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 82.
LESTHAM—Nov. 27, at Kingscliffe, Camberley, Capt. William Lestham, late 5th Dragoon Guards aged 42.
MAUDE—Nov. 26, at 10 Avenue de Rosemont, Lausannie Major Robert Maude, late Rifle Brigade, aged 53.
MURRAY—Dec. 1, at Villa Victoria, Cannes, the Hon. Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir Charles A. Murray, K C B.
ROBERTS—Nov. 29 at Broadstairs, Dr. John Corryton Roberts L. R. C. P, M. R. C. S, L. M. aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRASHER—December 15, at Lahore, the wife of A. H. Brasher, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PEART—December 16, at Baulkhet, Denis Naish "Boy" the dearly loved eldest son of Major Peart, Cantonment Magistrate.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h, 28m. High water, 4-10m., 4-48a. Low water, 10-51m., 10-13a.
Bombay Extra Roads.
Departure of His Excellency, the Governor, by Steamer, Apollo Bunder, 4 p.m.
Departure of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail, Victoria Terminus, 11-35 a.m.
University Examination results: Matriculation and L. M. and S. Examinations.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann New Opera Company, opening night.
Telegraph Recreation Club, Christmas Tree Entertainment.
Roller Skating Rink.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m, High water 5-6m., 6-12a. Low water, 0-0m., 11-36a.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who attended by eight followers arrived in Bombay yesterday, has put up in the Watson's Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m., on Wednesday the 26th Dec. 1206.

THE DACCA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—Delegates and members attending at Dacca are informed that 27th, 28th, and 29th December are allotted for Conference sitting only, and the 30th exclusively for political sitting which has nothing to do with the Conference. Those attending the latter will also be the Nawab's guests.

JAMMED BETWEEN A CARRIAGE AND A WALL.—Mr. H. N. Vakil's carriage and pair were being driven along the Napean Sea Road yesterday morning, when one of the horses shied and swerved, dragging the carriage into a gutter. One of the syces, Dhondu Bhico, jumped off the coach-box to lead the horses on to the road, but he got accidentally jammed between the wheels and the wall on the side of the road. The syce is being treated for internal injuries, he received.

GREENS' CHRISTMAS EVE CONCERT.—Messrs. W. B. Green & Co., ever ready to assist in enlivening Bombay, have made arrangements which should prove extremely popular, for a special dinner and concert on Christmas Eve. The music will be supplied by the band of the Royal Scots, commencing at 9-30 and continuing till midnight. There is certain to be a large crowd and those who wish to be present are advised to reserve their tables in advance.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE—The Kirloskar Dramatic Company gave a performance of their play the "Soubhadra" in aid of the funds of the Students Literary and Scientific Society, on the night of the 20th. They attracted a big house. The play was fairly well performed but the chief attraction of the play was the excellent singing of Master Shripad, popularly known as Balgamdharva, who played the heroine. The Kirloskar Company are to be congratulated on the example they have set by giving a play in aid of a worthy institution in need of help.

BOMBAY POLICE CHRISTMAS TREE.—About a hundred children of the European officers of the Bombay City Police and those of their friends were treated last evening to a Christmas Tree entertainment. The spacious compound of the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market, was artistically decorated with flags and bunting. The compound was enclosed and pavilions were pitched for the Christmas Tree and for refreshments. A merry-go-round, and sports, and an Al-fresco dance were provided, and the children were treated to toys, fruits, cakes, sweets, bons bons, etc. Mr. H. G. Gell, the Police Commissioner with Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner, watched the entertainment and distributed the toys to the children. Inspectors Patterson, Morris and Walker, assisted by Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Sullivan, were responsible for the organization of the entertainment.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MARATHAS.—On Wednesday evening at Rao Saheb Nakhva's Bungalow, Dongr- a gathering of Marathas was called to meet Prince Maharaja Naolojirao Bhosle of Nagpur. After giving a fitting welcome to the guest Mr. Power said that at the present time all Marathas (Princes, Sirdars, Jagirdars Mankaries and others, rich and poor) had to join in one noble cause of giving education to each and all Maratha children, and the Mararaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the Prince of Kogal, the Prince of Devas and the Sirdar Mane had already expressed their willingness to join in this cause, while he hoped that the Maharaja Bhosle would do the same. The Maharaja in reply said that he was not only willing to help the cause but he considered that it was his sacred duty to do so and he would try his best to discharge it. After garlanding the Maharaja, and the gathering partaking of light refreshment, the guest left the place amidst loud cheers.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—By kind permission of Colonel W. H. E. Murray and Officers the String Band of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, will play the following selection of music at W. B Green and Co's., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, Bombay, on Christmas Eve from 9-30 p. m. to 12 p. m. to-day.

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fucik
Czardas	Op. 1	Michel
Selection	San Toy	Jones
Serenade (Vocal)	My Pretty Jane	Kappey
Valse	Laura	Lincke
Selection of Popular Melodies		Brown
Introducing the National Airs of Turkey, Russia, Poland, Austria, Germany, France, Spain, and England.		

INTERVAL.

Sketch	The Water Melon Patch	Bidgood
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Glee (Vocal)	Mynheer Van Dunck	Bishop
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Valse (Spanish)	Picador	Brockette
A.	Hark the Bonny Christ Church	
B.	Carol Bells Christians Awake	Kappey

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

Quickstep	Soldiers in the Park	Ord Hume
Overture	Zanetta	Auber
Selection from the Ballet	Sylvia	Delibes
Descriptive Piece	By the Swanee River	Myddleton
Spanish Valse	La Morena	Fetras
Selection	The Pelle of Mayfair	Stuart
Song	Sing me to Sleep	Greene

BAND AT THE MAHALAXIMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer String Band will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master commencing at 3 p.m. to-day:—

March	International	Ch. Robert
Overture	Esmeralda	Hermann
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog	A Pryor
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Caryll
Valse	Les Baisers	A Margis
Reminiscences of	Scotland	Godfrey
American Sketch	The Darkie Boatman	A Asher

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co's, Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening:—

March	Austria	Nowotny
Selection	Geisha	Jones
Valse Espagnole	Picador	Brockett
Caprice	La Matchiche (by desire)	Borel Clerc
Dancers	Cake Walk	Williams
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Valse	Premier Bouquet	Waldteufel
Caprice	Whistler and his Dog	Pryor

The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s., Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Sunday) between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March	Paris	Morzeaspe
Cornet Solo (Soloist: Mr G P Reilly)	Alice Where Art Thou	Ashor
Overture	La Caliph de Bagdad	Boildieu
Valse	Carcassonne	Lambert
Capellia	Mazurka	Delibes
Pizzicatti	Baby's Sweetheart	Cerri
Judex	from More et Vitae	Gounod
March	Constellation	Clerk

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

ONE thousand eight hundred and fifty-four maunds 34½ seers of Abasi Egyptian cotton were sold at the 2nd and 3rd auctions held in the presence of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, Mr. Chatfield, I. C. S., at Mirpur Khas, on the 1st and the 11th instant, respectively. At the 2nd auction 407 maunds 33½ seers from Daulatpur Minor were purchased at Rs. 12-1 per maund by the Ahmedabad Factory; 209 maunds 18½ seers from Digri, at Rs. 12-0-6, by the Gujerat Ginning Factory; 75 maunds 10 seers from Tundo Jan Muhomed at Rs. 12 by the Ahmedabad Factory: 67 maunds 21 seers from Jamesabad, at Rs. 12-0-3, by the Ahmedabad Factory; 152 maunds 20 seers from Khudadad, at Rs. 12, by the Gujerat Ginning Factory; and 4 maunds from Jhudo Gudam, at Rs. 12-6-0 by the Gujerat Ginning Factory. At the 3rd auction 244 maunds 21½ seers from Daulatpur Minor were purchased, at Rs. 12-4-3, by Mr Sahibsing Chandasing; 214 maunds 22 seers from Digri, at Rs. 11-4-3 by Mr. Sahibsing Chandasing; 99 maunds 28 seers from Tando Jan Mahomed, at Rs. 10-8-0, by Messrs. Ralli Brothers; 188 maunds 20 seers from Khudadad, at Rs. 10-8-0, by Mr Sahibsing Chandasing; and 191 maunds from Jamesabad, at Rs. 11-15-0, by Mr. Sahibsing Chandasing.

CHRISTMAS IN THE SHOPS.

Probably the giving or receiving of a Christmas or New Year's Present never affords greater pleasure than when the gift takes the form of a book. Be it a new work of travel or research, the latest biography or a book of poems, this selection, in any case, enables the giver whilst exploiting his own tastes, to show such a knowledge of those of the receiver, that a personal bond is created not always apparent when the gift takes another form. Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., of Esplanade Road, are well equipped for supplying the needs of those wishing to present books to their friends. Holding a stock of bound books unequalled in the East, they are able to cater for all tastes and all pockets.

The gem of their collection is a copy of Robert Browning's Poetical Works, containing nearly 1606 pages, and yet forming a volume only one and a quarter inches thick. It is printed on a beautiful India paper and the binding is a work of art, being of the finest English crushed Morocco, Royal blue in colour, and ornamented with an ornate but artistic design in hand tooling and gold. Another beautiful book is a quaintly illustrated edition of "The Compleat Angler," bound in green crushed Morocco with a beautiful design, showing waterlilies and fish amdist a swirl of waters, inlaid in stamped leather on both covers. Many beautiful editions of Tenneyson, Ruskin, Longfellow, Kipling, &c., are also on view, as well as specially bound copies of the works of Smiles and Fitchett, which are particularly suitable for the rising generation.

For the youngsters there is a splendid assortment of toy and picture books in which the old favourite subjects, and many new ones, are treated in a variety of novel ways.

Messrs. Combridge have made quite a hit with their sets of small metal "Jungle Figures," illustrating the "Jungle Book." By permission of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ld., and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, these figures have been reproduced from drawings by F. W. Hounsell, and represent Mowgli, Sher-Khan, crouching with life-like ferocity, Bhalu, the brown bear, sitting with a look of preternatural wisdom; Bhagera, the panther, dusky and cunning, and Father Wolf, standing gaunt and grim.

A visit to this establishment will well repay all lovers of good books, beautiful bindings, and the other material advantages of literature.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pasmawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Masagon, Tarwadi, Jacob Circle, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	13	2	103
Total plague deaths to date	133,967		
Same date last year	3	3	103

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whitness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 35, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

CONVICTION OF A SUB-REGISTRAR SET ASIDE.

IN the High Court, on Thursday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed in criminal appeal the case of one Pandurang Ganuba Rao Pikale, the Sub-Registrar of Bijapur who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur of three offences punishable under section 161 I. P. C. and sentenced to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer 5 months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. Mr. Binning with Mr. Nilakant Atmaram appeared for the accused, the prosecution being represented by the Government Pleader.

The charge against the accused is that in his capacity as Sub-Registrar, he attempted to obtain from one Gurappa the sum of Rs. 2-14 in excess of his legal remuneration for registering a deed on the 11th May last; that on the same date, he demanded and obtained another sum of Rs. 2-14 from one Ambava for registering another deed; and in the same capacity he obtained on the same date Rs. 3 from one Bhagwandas for a similar purpose, the sum not being legally due to him.

It is admitted and proved that the accused was the Sub-Registrar at Bijapur on the dates mentioned and it has been proved that the documents mentioned in the charge were presented for registration to him.

The accused denies the truth of the charge and asserts that the accusation has been got up against him by the witness Sethi Ramdas a well-known rich inhabitant of Bijapur. This gentleman was the executant of the first document mentioned above in favour of Gurappa. The question whether any of the counts of the charge has been proved and if so, which ones. The Sess

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, The MILITARY SECRETARY, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, The MEDICAL OFFICER, and A.-D.-C.in-waiting which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, by 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1906, should be addressed "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP without the addition of any Post Town until the 4th January, 1907, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY,

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.
Dated Malabar Point 20th December, 1906.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1906.

GREAT RELIGIONS.

It was a happy idea of Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. to publish a series of cheap handbooks to ancient and modern religions and they have shown considerable wisdom in their choice of writers. Thus they could scarce'y have discovered a more able exponent of the "Religion of Ancient Egypt" than Professor Flinders Petrie, whose archæological researches in the ancient country of the Pharaohs have attained a world-wide reputation. His little brochure opens with a discussion of the nature of the gods of Egypt and shows that the large combination of races which constituted the population of that country throughout six thousand years was responsible for an extraordinary combination of religions, commencing with pure animism, and working forward through demonology, tribal monotheism, and tolerant polytheism to sole monotheism. The main purpose of all Egyptian religion was to secure the favour of the god. There is little trace of negative prayer to avert evils or deprecate evil influences, but rather of positive prayer for concrete favours. For the Egyptian was essentially self-satisfied; he had no confession to make of sin or wrong, and had no thought of pardon. In the judgment he boldly averred that he was free of the forty-two sins that might prevent his entry into the kingdom of Osiris. If he failed to establish his innocence in the weighing of his heart, there was no other plea; but he was consumed by fire and a hippopotamus, and no hope remained for him.

The author next discusses the three successive views of the future life, adopted by the Egyptians, and points out that, while the custom of mummifying the body belonged to a later belief than those three, the oldest idea of all, namely the need of food, drink and rest for the dead, has still maintained its hold upon the feelings of the people in spite of the teaching of Islam. He combats the theory that animal-worship arose from simple totemism, in spite of the fact that in later ages each animal was associated with the worship of a particular tribe or district; and he then proceede to a masterly analysis of the various kinds of Egyptian gods, such as the animal-headed gods, Set, Ambis, and Horus, who passed into the figure of St. George; the human gods like Osiris, Isis, and the later Horus who has become the sacred "bambino" of Roman Catholicism; the cosmic gods like Ra, Aten, and Hapi, who in his hermaphroditic form reminds one of the Ardhanarishwar of Elephanta; the abstract gods, like Ptah, Min the male principle, and Hathor the female principle; and lastly the foreign gods of the Hittites, Armenians, Syrians and ancient Sumerians. The most extraordinary feature of the old Egyptian religion is its influence on posterity in other lands. Isis and Horus, the Queen of Heaven and the Holy Child, still form the two leading figures of Roman Catholicism; for the Syrian maid became gradually transformed into the Mother of God, patroness of sailors, while the Divine Teacher, the man of sorrows, was metamorphosed into the entirely different figure of the Potent Child. If only one could decide with certainty how far Egyptian beliefs have influenced ancient Hinduism, one could speak with far more certain voice of the origin of the figures of Devaki and Krishna, and of the Trimurti. But all is darkness; and the known influence of Asoka's Buddhist Mission in the institution of monasticism in Ptolemaic Egypt makes one surmise that perhaps India taught Egypt rather than that Egypt taught India.

From the dead beliefs and creed of ancient Egypt we turn to the living religion of Islam, which Syed Amir Ali, late Judge of the Bengal High Court, unfolds for us in some eighty well-written pages. With a few exceptions, the exponents of the Mahomedan religion up to date have been persons with the very strongest bias in favour of Christianity; and the fundamental truths and lessons of Muhammad's faith have, on that account, not always met with impartial treatment in the West. To those who still doubt the purity, even the philanthropy of the Prophet's creed, we strongly recommend Mr. Amir Ali's little book which emphasizes by apt quotations from the Koran the Divine unity, the morality, the spirituality, the moral responsiblity, the high ethical code, the justice and the charity imposed by the Faith upon the true Islamist. If we seek for concrete examples of the benign influence of Muhammad's creed, let us remember that its stern laws of physical cleanliness have saved Musalman populations from the growth of that class known among Christians as "the great unwashed"; that its doctrine of the individual account to the Creator has inspired the Moslem with a feeling of personal dignity and has made suicide practically unknown; that its fulmination against drunkenness has saved the lower strata of Musalmans from the degradation and misery so common in Western lands; and lastly, that its recognition of polygamy has prevented on the one side female infanticide and on the other the growth in Musalman countries, untainted by foreign social ideas, of that class of unfortunates whose existence is alike an outrage on humanity and a disgrace to civilization. The book ends with a succinct account of the Prophet's life, the Hegira, and the gradual spread of Islam into Persia, the Byzantine Empire, Spain and other countries; and when we are prone to speak today somewhat slightingly of the backwardness of Musalmans in educational matters, we should reflect upon the former splendour of Moslem civilization and upon the fact that it was the Crusaders in the first instance, the Mongolian savages of Tartary in the second instance, and the Christian assailants of Granada in the third instance, who wrecked the culture, the chivalry and the arts of Islam and shut the door for many a century to intellectual development. Islam has not yet regained her true life and progressive vitality, but the day may yet come when learning and philosophy shall flourish as in the epoch prior to the sack of Bagdad and the lighting of the Inquisition fires in Christian Spain.

THE MEDICAL FEES CASE. The decision of the Appeal Court in the case of Marrett *vs.* Vernon suggests some interesting considerations. The plaintiff had attended the defendant's son during a serious case of enteric fever and had brought him safely through the same. For two months the plaintiff's attendance was constant and included many attendances at night and in consultation. The plaintiff appears to have sent the defendant a bill for Rs. 1,500, being 150 visits at Rs. 10 a visit. This the defendant refused to pay. The plaintiff then filed a suit against the defendant for Rs. 2,170, the additional sum being made up of extra charges for night visits, consultations, etc. This suit was defended on the ground that the plaintiff was a Rs. 5 doctor, and had previously charged the defendant only Rs. 5 per visit. Also the defendant said he had no notice of the change to a Rs. 10 charge. The Lower Court passed a decree for Rs. 1,750 and costs, and this decree was upset by the Appeal Court which awarded the plaintiff only Rs. 800 and, as the defendant had paid that sum into Court, ordered the plaintiff to bear the costs of both the suit and appeal. The decision of the Appeal Court seems to have rested mainly on their finding that the defendant had not had the necessary notice of the increased charge of Rs.10 and with that finding there seems no reason to quarrel. But other arguments seem to have affected their Lordships' minds, as to the validity of which there will be considerable difference of opinion. It is notorious that the one bill that many people leave to the last is their doctor's, and, speaking generally, one would have thought that a fee of Rs. 1,500 for saving a son's life and two months' attendance was by no means exorbitant. On the other hand, the award of Rs. 800 seems exceedingly small. Plaintiff is no doubt partly to blame for this as he made a claim for Rs. 100 a day for several days which he alleged he had devoted exclusively to the case, whereas from his diary it appeared that this was not so. But, apart from that, we cannot see why their Lordships in estimating the time occupied by the plaintiff's visits, should have taken into consideration the fact that he and the defendant lived in different parts of the same house. If this means anything, it means that the plaintiff either visited the defendant's son too frequently or stayed too long, simply because he lived in the same house. It does not appear to us that the plaintiff's place of residence had anything to do with this enquiry, except that it must have been of the utmost advantage to the patient to have his medical adviser close at hand. To say that Dr. Marrett either attended too often or stayed too long is really to charge him with unprofessional conduct in a way for which there seems to be no justification. The question of how much the plaintiff had made in other months and at other times seems also to have been gone into in the case, and we confess we find the greatest difficulty in seeing the relevancy of it. Also it is pointed out that in some cases the plaintiff had charged Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 a visit. The relevancy of this is also very difficult to see. Everyone knows that within certain limits doctors charge patients according to their means. In some places, we believe, house-rent is the basis.

To us it seems that what ought to have been the only question in this case is—was the plaintiff entitled to charge Rs. 10 a visit for attending the defendant's son through a serious attack of enteric fever? There was no contract as to fees made at the outset, and there never is with doctors. The doctor comes at once at the sick person's request and he expects to be paid a reasonable fee. Were he to bargain with his patient at the time, he would in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred receive a far larger fee than he subsequently demands. The defendant in this case is apparently a well-to-do man, and it must be assumed that he obtained what he thought was the best professional advice to save his son's life. Supposing at the outset the plaintiff had informed the defendant that his charge was Rs. 10 a visit, would the defendant have refused to pay it and sent for some other doctor whose visits were only worth Rs. 5 and this too when his son's life was at stake? We should imagine not. We think it is a great misfortune that the plaintiff should, having once demanded Rs. 1,500 have subsequently increased his claim to over Rs. 2,000; but we think, on the other hand, that most persons would have paid Rs. 1,500 and added their thanks. In future it will be advisable for all doctors to say to their patients at the outset —"Take notice my fee is so much." This will go far to destroy the confidence and friendly feelings that have hitherto formed so valuable an asset in the relations between doctor and patient. We are not to be understood to be in any way criticising the Appeal Court's decision. The plaintiff chose to rely on notice and failed to prove it. So he must abide the consequences. But, if the case had been fought out on other grounds, we cannot help thinking that the result would have been different. We would add that the fact that the defendant had some years before only paid the plaintiff Rs. 5 a visit, does not seem to us to affect the question. Circumstances alter fees. Is a Rs. 5 doctor always to remain a Rs. 5? Is this principle to be applied to all professions? In that case, where would the fortunes of some of our leading barristers be? Still, we presume, in the pockets of their grateful clients.

FUTURE OF MR. BRYCE. We can only describe the appointment of "Mr. Bryce to the Ambassador ship at Washington" as "absurd!" The appointment, however, was by no means improbable, as the Government was bent upon shelving Mr. Bryce, who as Secretary for Ireland, has been by no means up to the mark in his repartee with the glib stalwarts of the Opposition—notably Mr. George Wyndham. But the Government naturally desired to let Mr. Bryce down as tenderly as possible, for he has been a life-long adherent of his Party, has never hedged, and five years ago preferred to be called "Pro-Boer" to "Liberal Imperialist." As a don, as an historian; as a biographer; as a floriculturist, educationist, and out-and-out party man we have nothing to say against Mr. Bryce; but as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Washington—impossible! Even supposing the distinguished members of the Corps Diplomatique will tolerate the promotion of an outsider who never even served as an F. O. Junior, and has never held a diplomatic post in his life, to the capital of a white nation, is it probable that an academician close upon seventy years of age can successfully follow in the footsteps of Sir Mortimer Durand in one of the most important diplomatic posts in the world." Sir Mortimer was a man after the American's own heart—a dashing soldier, sportsman, and novelist—a cultured gentleman withal, who learnt diplomacy in the nursery and the schoolroom, who has a world-wide experience of men and things, and is as familiar with the courts of the East as with those of Europe. On the other hand Mr. Bryce is a splendid type of the arm-chair critic. He wrote a history of South Africa, and the Radical Press loves to refer to him as "the man who in all England knows most about the history of South Africa;" yet, in face of the fact that for years Mr. Kruger had been preparing for war, and that the war was forced upon us, Mr. Bryce was dead against it. Had Mr. Bryce lived in the country he would have learnt something about the sentiments of the people which would entirely have nullified his deductions from History. However, there is no accounting for Radical appointments. The present Government, on coming into power, gave a peerage to Mr, Pirrie, the shipping King of Belfast, who was hand-in-glove with Mr. Pierpoint-Morgan in the formation of the Shipping Ring. A few days ago the same Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the morality of shipping rings! Mr. Bryce on Ireland, too, is equally as fallacious as he is on South Africa, and the Government's appointment of him as Irish Secretary is now greatly regretted. But should he be superseded he can certainly not complain of lack of appreciation, for honours have been showered upon him for many years almost disproportionate to his merit. He has been "doctored" by a dozen universities; made a Privy Councillor by the Monarch, Regius Professor by Oxford, and a "foreign member" by numerous continental learned societies. He was fortunate in being able to retain the affection of the electors of Aberdeen for more than two decades. However, as he has been a Cabinet Minister, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and is now no longer in fighting form, Mr. Bryce should be given his peerage and retired. To make him Ambassador at Washington is to endanger the peace of Britain for the sake of being kind to one man.

INDIA AND BHUTAN. The Home papers, to hand by yesterday's mail, publish long accounts of a correspondent's interview with Mr. Claude White, C.I.E., British Political Agent at Sikkim. In the course of a long narrative of his travels and experiences, reference was made to the opening up of trade routes with Bhutan and Mr. White ventured the opinion that the route up the Kuru River would form an excellent alternative road to that of the Chumbi Valley, being a much shorter and more direct route between India and Lhassa than the former. It would be extremely difficult to make and the present volume of trade would certainly not justify the expenditure. The Tongsa Penlop, however, is extremely anxious for the development of this route through his country, and is himself about to open a road through Tawang to Dewangiri for the trade from India. From a political point of view, it is held that we ought to keep well to touch with Bhutan, which, in the future, must become a great factor in the political situation. Bhutan stood friendly to us during the expedition to Lhassa, and Mr. White, feels that now is the time to adopt if possible an even more friendly attitude towards Bhutan and to secure the advantages of opening up roads through the Tongsa Penlop's country. Mr. White states the foothills of Bhutan present a valuable field for development. They are admirably adapted for the cultivation of rubber, etc., and the people are extremely anxious to trade with us. Eventually with the influx of Nepalese, which is already commencing from the west, he thinks these foothills will form a valuable market for Manchester cotton goods, probably Indian also.

*** On Christmas morning we shall issue with each copy of the *Bombay Gazette* a Special Literary Supplement, containing five complete new stories by popular authors and a number of original articles, the whole forming a delightful budget of Christmas reading. It is not the intention of the conductors of this journal to offer any copies of the Supplement for sale, but to present them gratis to subscribers and purchasers of the *Gazette* of December 25 only. Orders should therefore be sent in to the publishers without delay.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will hold a Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on Monday the 7th January, at 10 p.m. All Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen, European and Native, who attended the Levee, or were entitled and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform should appear in Mess Dress; Gentlemen not wearing Uniform should appear in Evening Dress; and those Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress should appear in the Dress worn by them on high ceremonial occasions. All gentlemen are requested to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card should be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will leave today for Virawal *en route* to Junagad, by a steamer from the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and is expected to arrive at Junagad at 10 a.m. on Monday next. His Excellency will be accompanied by Major F. Lee, Military Secretary; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Col. M. T. Yarr, Medical Officer; Captains H. Meynell, M. E. Rae, and B. Fellows, A.D.C. His Excellency's departure will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4 p.m. to announce his departure.

THE S. S. "Colombo: Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 21st idem.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "R. Rubaltino" which left Bombay on the 15th instant, left Aden for Genoa on the 21st instant.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Totomi Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 19th instant and "Riogim Maru" sailed from Singapore for Hongkong on the 20th idem.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga will entertain the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at a garden party on the 29th instant.

FROM the 8th to the 14th instant, 3 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 311 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 366. The death-rate was 37·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 1, fevers 80, bowel-complaints 61 and other causes 224.

IN reply to a question put at the Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 15th instant, Mr. Richardson said that the Bengal Government had no intention whatever of removing the Presidency College from Calcutta. That was decided long ago; and the Government had since been considering, in consultation with Educational Officers and others interested in the Presidency College, the question of improving that institution. It had been strongly urged by some that the College should be removed from its present site to one of the suburbs of Calcutta so as to obtain more room for the extension of the College buildings and for hostels. The Government however, as at present advised, where in favour of retaining the present site, and gradually acquiring land, as funds permit, for the improvement of the College.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE OUTLOOK AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

British Indians in South Africa.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

WE are still without knowledge of the intentions of His Majesty's Government with reference to the Lord's Amendments to the Education Bill, but the situation has been to a certain degree simplified by the decision of the Hereditary Chamber to swallow the other bitter pills administered to them in the shape of the Trade Disputes Bill and the Land Tenure Bill. Lord Lansdowne with whom the matter rested has disappointed those Radicals, not the majority of the party in Parliament I think who are spoiling for a fight with the peers and declare that the House of Lords should be abolished. "Nobody wishes to abolish the Lords" was a remark made to me the other night by a Liberal M.P. whose fidelity to his party is beyond suspicion and if, as I believe, he is typical of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's supporters, I shall not be surprised if, in spite of Nonconformist pressure, the Government agree to a compromise. I do not think that the peers have strengthened their position in the country by their attitude with regards to the two immensely controversial measures that they have agreed to accept. Both measures are in their opinion pernicious, especially the Trade Disputes Bill, but rather than incur unpopularity they will pass them. As the *Times* puts it in referring to the second reading of the Trade Disputes Bill, "the Unionist opposition, though effective in criticism, was weak when it came to dividing." Lord Halsbury's position is one that cannot fail to excite sympathy. "Unjust and contrary to the whole idea of English liberty" was his description of the Bill. What it came to was that a man might do a wrong to his neighbour, but the law condoned the offence and declared that he was not to be made amenable. That was one of the most disgraceful provisions that ever appeared in an English statute and was contrary to the whole spirit of their law. It was outrageously unjust and tyrannical and utterly indefensible. That he should not have been able, after this evidently sincere outburst, to vote against the Bill must have been very galling to him.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Now that Lord Elgin has courageously declined to sanction the "Asiatic Ordinance" in South Africa, it is to be hoped that the sympathetic friends of the British Indians in the Transvaal in this country will take Sir West Ridgeway's advice given at the Dinner of the Africa Society on Wednesday evening, and refrain from further agitation on the question. Lord Elgin is known from the first to have been on the side of the British-Indian in South Africa, but he had to treat the problem in a constitutional manner and to take no decisive step until he had heard both sides of it, and indeed all the many sides of it. As I pointed out at the time this is what he, in effect, told the Deputation. That was also the view taken by some of the more experienced members of the Deputation, and who therefore objected to another deputation to Mr. Morley; but the majority insisted on it, and had their way. The principal credit is due is to Messrs. Ghandi and Ally, who between them have been steadfastly and resolutely carrying on this agitation for ten or twelve years. They indeed may throw up their *pagaris*, or rather hats, for both looked well in their English clothing and faultlessly groomed as they always were, as if they had been just turned out of New Bond Street: and their services ought to be handsomely rewarded both in South Africa and in India. They should be held up as a lasting example to political agitators in India. They never indulged in violent language or hysterics of any kind; and never in a single instance exaggerated the facts they arrayed in support of their contentions. They extenuated nothing of fact, and they set nothing down in malice, and it is in this straightforward, straight hitting way that they succeeded, through the sheer tact of unvarnished truth, in scoring for themselves and the British Indians in South Africa, and it may be said for the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis throughout India, so signal, so auspicious, and so significant and prophetic a political victory. Mr. Ghandi, I am proud to say, is a Bombay man, and an honour to Bombay. I have said that Lord Elgin's act in declining to ratify the objectionable ordinance is courageous, and I do not think anybody will say otherwise. He is doubtless prepared for a good deal of abuse. Already signs of the coming storm are apparent—I refer to Lord Selborne's telegram and the resolution passed by the Het Volk conference presided over by General Botha. Unfortunately whatever differences there may be between British and Boer in South Africa both are at one in their determination to keep the Asiatics down. For this reason as well as on account of the manifest desire of the Home Government to protect the interests of the British Indian settlers, it believes the Committee appointed at the Breakfast given by Messrs. Gandhi and Ally on the eve of their departure from England to be very circumspect. If they are noisy and fussy as such committees not infrequently are, they will do the cause more harm than good.

LETTER FROM SIR G. BIRDWOOD.

Your readers may I think be interested in reading a sensible letter that was addressed to Mr. Gandhi during his stay in England. Sir George wrote:—

My hand is still disabled and it is almost impossible for me to write with a pen; but I must at once send you a formal letter of thanks for the copy of Mr. Ally's and your joint letter of the 31st ultimo to the Colonial Secretary. I have read it not only with interest, as dealing with a great public question affecting our British Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa, but with the highest pleasure for the evidence it affords of the ability and wisdom with which young Hindus like yourself are in the habit of handling such intricate and trying problems of imperial policy. Your letter is a model of simple, clear, and convincing statement, sound argument and moderate and courteous exposition. If you do not succeed in the object of your deputation to Lord Elgin on Thursday, I will not put you off with the old tag from Addison,—"It is more to deserve than to command success;"—but I will deliberately say that the denial of your demands will deal a deadly blow to the consolidation of the over-seas empire of these remote Britannic islands. The chief foundation, the upholding pillars, and a coping stone of the British Empire, as it has been constituted, not by man's wisdom, but in the power of God, is the possession and the administration, as a divine trust, of India. No historical people on earth, not even the Scots, have a higher pride in themselves, or better deserved, than the Hindus the race that has given India her immemorial name and fame; and a wanton insult of their national susceptibilities, such as by which they are affronted and outraged in British South Africa, must strain their loyalty toward the British Raj to the breaking point. I have little hope in the immediate success of your mission. Here, the educated classes, and our responsible statesmen, and the whole body of Anglo-Indians in this country, and in India, every British official—we are all to a man, with you. But British South Africa is not a Crown Colony, but already in effect, a self-governing series of colonies, that presently will be a mighty Anglo-Dutch Confederation; and under party system of Government, British Ministers have to give better heed to the ignorant and cruel prejudices of the ten or twelve millions, reds, whites and blacks or Negroes, who make up our Colonial Empire, than to the sensibilities and honest interests of the patient and long-suffering 300,000,000 of Hindus and Mahomedans of British India. But you must not despair. You will have to educate the "whites" in South Africa to a right discrimination between the historical races of India and the "Kaffirs" of South Africa; and to a truer sense of their duties and their interests as an imperial people. Then the end you seek will have been reached, and the triumph of your cause achieved. You should not prophesy unless you know; but I will say that all this will be "dared, determined, done" within ten years of the working of self-government in South Africa. It must be done by the people of South Africa themselves, if it is to be done heartily and without offence; and no British Government could enforce it on them without consequences that would render the last state of British Indians in South Africa worse than the first.

VISCOUNT MILNER AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

If Mr. Winston Churchill had attended the opening meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts on Tuesday he might have a cause to regret—if he had not previously regretted—the disparaging, not to say impertinent, terms in which from his place on the Treasury Bench he referred to the late High Commissioner for South Africa. The size, character and enthusiasm of the audience did not support the notion that Lord Milner is a broken man and a negligible quantity. I assume, as I believe I am correct in assuming, that the crowded state of the room was due not so much to the desire to hear Mr. Rhodes's old friend Sir Lewis Michell, discourse on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.—I say this in no disrespect to Sir Lewis who is an admirable lecturer—as to see and hear one whose name, whatever may be the future of South Africa, will live in history as not the least of Empire builders of the Victorian reign. At what date the idea of laying down the iron road from "the shores of Table Bay to the blue waters of the Mediterranean" first occurred to Mr. Rhodes may, Sir Lewis told us, perhaps never be known, for he was a silent man, not addicted to correspondence and accustioned to much deep thinking before taking decisive action. But from the "significant and instructive dates" presented by the author of the paper it is seen that he was pushing forward the Cape Government Railways as far back as 1885—the year of the Conference in Berlin. Sir Lewis Michell did not conceal the disappointment which all good Englishmen to whatever party they belong must feel that owing as he put it to the "shortsightedness of Ministers on this side" a Cape-to-Cairo line, all British, has been rendered impossible owing to King Leopold's breach of faith in withholding a strip of land in the frontiers of the Congo State and to the permission accorded to Germany under the agreement of 1890 to drive a wedge of territory between the Nyanza and Tanganyka. Everybody will remember Mr. Rhodes's fruitless mission to Brussels and Berlin. Of this event in his career Sir Lewis says:—His visit to the Kaiser and King Leopold were unavailing to undo the mischief, though his interview with the former was amusingly characteristic of both parties and would be found interesting in its details were I indiscreet enough to reveal them to you." I remember hearing at the time from a good source that

THE KAISER HIMSELF WAS WILLING TO OBLIGE

but that he was overridden by his counsellors. It would have been interesting if Sir Lewis could have told us exactly what happened at the interviews between the Kaiser and the Uncrowned King of South Africa. That the Cape-to-Cairo Railway will be abandoned Sir Lewis Michell refuses to believe. "There may be delay, but no prolonged or permanent abandonment of the project. Incidentally Sir Lewis alluded to an ambitious scheme which is beginning to attract public attention. The railway is "rendering practicable that great conception of utilizing the water-power of the Zambesi to generate electric energy on economic lines over a distance double that attained in America, so that one of the assured events of the near future is that the eternal thunder of the great falls at one end of the wire will ere long be matched at its other end by the roar and crash of the many thousand head of stamps employed by night and day in

THE LARGEST MINING CENTRE IN THE WORLD."

Lord Milner began his eloquent speech by describing the impression which had been made upon his mind while Sir Lewis Michell went over the stages of the familiar story of Mr. Rhodes's great achievement, the impression of a last and perhaps most memorable instance of the way in which the power of this country had been extended and its prosperity enlarged by the efforts of individual Britons in the teeth of the indifference and almost hostility of British Governments and sometimes, one might almost say, of the British people. That was a familiar story, and it was one which gave ground for hope. Even at times when the prospects of imperial expansion might seem somewhat clouded there was always the ultimate reliance upon the courage, the initiative, and the patriotism of the individual Briton. Another point which struck him was the lesson which this story afforded of the stages through which all great enterprises like the Cape-to-Cairo Railway must necessarily pass. First, there was the brilliant stage in which the imagination of some great man was fired with an immense scheme of this kind, and in which, by his eloquence and his contagious genius, he carried his fellow-countrymen along with him and obtained the material means which were necessary for its realisation. Secondly, came the stage in which the work was realised or partly realised, with results, in the first instance, vastly below what people at the inception of the enterprise rather unreasonably expected. Then came the day of the critics and the depreciators and the ministers and the people who were never so happy as when they could point out the failure or what they conceived to be the failure of any great scheme. Then there was a third stage, a stage which the Canadian-Pacific had already reached—a stage in which all that the line was intended to render possible had come about, and in which the great idea of the original planner found its full justification. "We shall live to see that stage in the case of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway," said Lord Milner, as we have seen it in the case of the Canadian-Pacific. And I think we shall see the full material justification of that great enterprise even a long time before the whole work is completed. It is possible though, I hope it may not be the case, that there will be some delay in joining up the two present ends of the line. But long before these two ends are joined the existing portions of it—and I speak now more especially of the South African portion, which is more especially connected with the conception and the work of Mr. Rhodes—will fully justify the great efforts which have been made to create them."

THE DISCUSSION.

After Lord Milner sat down an interesting discussion was sustained by Sir Douglas Fox whose firm are the Consulting Engineers of the line, Sir Charles B. Elliot, late General Manager of the Cape Government Railways, Major E. H. M. Leggett, R.E., who has also had a good deal to do with railways in South Africa, and Commander B. Whitehouse, R.N., who is well known in Bombay and who has just returned from the Victoria Nyanza where for some years past he has been conducting useful surveying operations, Africa has been very prominent this week. The African Society has entertained Sir J. West Ridgeway at one of its monthly dinners and a seasoned globe trotter in the person of Lord Hindlip has lectured to the Royal Societies Club on British East Africa. The gibe so often indulged in at the expense of stay-at-home Englishmen that they know little and care less about the remote parts of our Empire seems to have had a good effect. Let us hope it will be permanent.

SCOTLAND AND THE ARMY.

Those who have the misfortune not to be Scotsmen may fail to appreciate entirely the stir that has been caused north of the Tweed by the decision of our Scottish War Minister to deprive Edinburgh of the Scots Greys and not to replace them by another cavalry regiment; but we shall, I think, all agree with one observation made by Lord Rosebery at the great indignation meeting held on Monday. I allude to his almost superfluous announcement of his disagreement with Mr. Carnegie in the controversy he "rather wantonly raised" at the St. Andrew's Dinner in New York. "Scots to-day are better employed and better off than ever, and Scotland has ceased to be a recruiting-ground for the British Army. The young men realise that they are fitted for something better than being food for powder. Less than a thousand Scots enlisted in the British Army last year." So gabbled Mr. Carnegie. Sir Mortimer Durand who also happened to be a guest of the St. Andrew's Dinner Society, administered a well-deserved court to Mr. Carnegie. In differing from the Scoto-American, the British Ambassador said he thanked God that there are at home Scots who do not consider themselves too good to be British soldiers. He thinks the Scottish soldier is one of the noblest works of God and I should have thought that that would have been the opinion of even an "anti-militarist," whatever that may be, Lord Rosebery holds that if Scotland be taken out of our military history it means removing some of the most precious pages in the volume. The haggis must have affected Mr. Carnegie's brain. As to the fiercely conducted agitation against denuding Scotland of cavalry Lord Rosebery is not equally convincing, at any rate to some of us. If the result of the projected withdrawal of the Scots Greys from the Scots capital meant imperilling the lives and homes of our northern friends they could not show greater indignation. The Army is not kept up for show I presume, and, surely, the troops should be stationed where they can be rendered most efficient to perform the objects for which they exist. However, sentiment cannot be ignored and no where in the United Kingdom is sentiment in its noblest form more prevalent than across the Border.

MRS. DOWIE, the "prophet's" wife, now staying at the magnificent palace of Dowie at Whitestone, Michigan, has discharged all the servants, and does her own housework and cooking. Her son Gladstone, the "unkissed," rises at six in the morning, makes the fires, and milks the cows.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

Forecast of Future Action.

BEGINNING A BITTER FIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

In the House of Commons, with reference to the Lords' message on the Education Bill, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved that the order be discharged. This emphatic refusal to consider the amendments was received with Ministerial cheers.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman then said that the motion meant that the dead body of the Bill, which the Lords had left at their door, might be carried out of sight. He then asked whether the results of the General Election go for nothing, and said that it was intolerable that the second Chamber should be able to thwart and destroy the policy for which the electors had declared. The resources of the Constitution however were not exhausted and the resources of the Commons were not exhausted. A way must be found, and would be found, whereby the will of the people should prevail.

Loud cheering followed these remarks and the motion was carried without a division.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The Bishops of London and Southwark, in view of the failure of the Education Bill, appeal to fifty thousand to bring up the Voluntary schools to the modern standards.

UNEMOTIONAL LORDS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The memorable scene in the Lords last night formed a striking contrast to the Commons on similar occasions. The Chamber was a picturesque sight, but the procedure formal, dignified, and unemotional. The differences were mainly narrowed to the question of prohibiting teachers from giving religious instruction.

The Duke of Devonshire said that he regretted the rupture in the negotiations on this ground.

Lord Crewe declared that their Lordships had deliberately chosen war, and it was exceedingly likely that during the coming months many harsh things would be said and done.

Lord Ripon, in closing the debate, warned the Denominationalists that they would never again get the same terms.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The comments of the papers are largely of a recriminatory nature regarding the responsibility for the death of the Bill. All agree that the country is on the eve of a most bitter controversy. Meanwhile Government is urged to permit the local authorities to evade payment for denominational teaching by the most rigid administration of the existing Act, dealing with inefficient voluntary schools, with the utmost severity, and also to introduce a short Financial Bill to assist the local authorities to build new schools.

Doctor Clifford declares that every means will be taken to increase the number of passive resisters.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

Lords' Amendments Rejected.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The Commons have rejected certain of the Lords' amendments to the Land Tenure and Workmen's Compensation Bills.

The Ministerialist speeches in the Commons last night were expressive of bitter resentment at the attitude of Mr. Balfour who was absent and in bed with influenza.

Mr. Birrell said it was irritating and mortifying that the first fruits of the General Election had been recklessly destroyed at the bidding of Mr. Balfour. He declared the existing law would be administered fearlessly with bloodless indifference except to see that the law was observed.

THE WASHINGTON AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Bryce Appointed.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF THE IRISH SECRETARY.

MR. BIRRELL MENTIONED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The *Morning Post* in a telegram from Washington states that Mr. Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed British Ambassador in the place of Sir Mortimer Durand, retiring.

Rumours are current in the lobby of the House that Mr. Birrell will succeed Mr. Bryce as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CURE.

Dr. Koch's Discovery.

ENGLISH DOCTORS ASSIST.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The Imperial Department of Health at Berlin publishes detailed reports of Professor Koch's sleeping sickness cure, claiming the success of the atoxyl serum. It attributes to the Englishmen, Dr. Grey and Dr. Greig, a share in the discovery.

STEALING A NAVAL CODE SIGNAL BOOK.

Exemplary Punishment on a Signalman.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

A naval signalman has been sentenced at Chatham to five years' penal servitude for stealing a code signal book from the warship "Amphitrite."

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Signor Pansa has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Berlin.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Chinese Opium Question.

PREFERENCE TO JAPANESE GOODS.

AFGHAN FRONTIER MAP REFUSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Sir E. Grey in the House of Commons, replying to a question, said that Great Britain had informed China that she was prepared to consider sympathetically specific proposals regarding the importation and taxation of opium and that proposals had since been received.

In reply to a further question, Sir E. Grey said there was no reason to believe that Japanese goods receive preferential rates on the Chinese Eastern Railway, but if evidence was forthcoming, further investigations would be made.

Mr. Rutherford asked Mr. Morley to circulate in the House of Commons a map of the North-West Frontier and the physical character of the country between India and the nearest Russian outposts.

Mr. Morley said that such a map would lay undesirable stress on controversial questions.

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN FRANCE.

British and American Students Evicted.

APPEAL TO THE EMBASSIES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Twenty British and American Students have been evicted with other seminarists from Saint Sulpice in Paris and have made representations to their respective Embassies.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Successor to Mr. Finlay.

COMPLIMENT TO ALIGARH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Theodore Morison, formerly at Aligarh, has been appointed to the Council of India in succession to Mr. Finlay.

GREAT FIRE AT HARBIN.

Many Buildings Gutted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

A great fire has taken place at Harbin and destroyed the huge building of the Amur District General Staff and many shops and warehouses.

FLOODS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Telegraph Wires Interrupted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

Owing to recent floods on the Palar river, the north-east line of the Madras Railway is badly breached between Tangaturu and Suraredipaliem, and all bookings have been stopped beyond the latter station, as transhipment is impossible. Owing to interruption of telegraph wires little information has been received, and it is not possible to say for how long through traffic will be interrupted or when transhipment will be possible. It must, at any rate, be some days before the breaches are repaired, and meanwhile passengers to the north are going *via* Ranigunta.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Journey Interrupted.

RETURNS TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

The Maharaja of Mysore's special train in which he is travelling to Calcutta is held up a short distance outside Madras and nothing is at present known of the Maharaja's movements.

LATTER.

Later information states that the Maharaja of Mysore in a special train will return to Madras to-morrow and the Maharaja and suite will leave by it at 1 p.m, the same day *via* Raichur.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Among the approaching visitors to Calcutta during the next few days are H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajas of Alwar and Rewah.

Mr. Fraser, the Resident at Mysore, has already arrived and is staying at Government House.

DEPUTY LEGAL REMEMBRANCER, BENGAL.

Mr. Douglas White Retires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, retires under the age limit at the beginning of next year. The question of a successor has not yet been decided.

NEW JUDGES FOR THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

A Mahomedan and Mr. Chitty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Sharafuddin of the Bankipore Bar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty will be appointed to act as Judges of the High Court, Fort William, almost immediately, but as everyone must be aware the permanent appointment of a Judge of the High Court requires the authority of the King-Emperor.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Persia" from Europe were, Dowager Lady Ashburton, Hon. A. H. Baring, Hon. G. V. and Mrs. Baring, General and Mrs. E. B. Champlain, Lady and Miss Calvin, Major-General and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, M. P., Hon. Mrs. Marshall, Bt, Hon. G. W. and Mrs. Palmer, Commander Sir H. F. Smith, Sir M. Turner, and Lady and Miss Turner.

CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Opened by the Viceroy.

LORD MINTO'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy this evening. In addressing the large gathering Lord Minto said :—

"Maharaja, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, I understand this is the second time the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition has been held in Calcutta. The first occasion was, I believe, in 1901, the year in which the exhibition was inaugurated and I am very glad to be here to-day to offer it a hearty welcome on its return to the capital of India. I must thank you, Maharaja, for the cordial reception you have extended to me on behalf of your Committee and I would venture at the same time to congratulate you on the wise and thoughtful words of your address. You have reminded me of my reference to *Swadeshi* in my speech in the Council last March, and I hope that my presence here may be some indication of the fulfilment of the promise of support I then held out to those who are earnestly endeavouring to develop home industries in an open market for the employment and for the supply of the people of India. I see round me the results of their labours and I am gladly here to-day to help them. I understand the Maharaja it was who wisely decided at the inauguration of the exhibition that it was to be dissociated from politics and I trust we shall all benefit this afternoon by the breathing of the bracing air of a non-controversial atmosphere. I shall at any rate rejoice if my presence should contribute to confirm the dissociation of honest Swadeshi from political aspirations. There is no occasion, there is no justification for confusing the two and this Exhibition will do a great work for India if, whilst recognising the right that every man has to his own political opinions and right to make them known it enables us all to meet on a Swadeshi platform where irrespective of our political views we can work hand-in-hand for the good of the people. We shall all do well to recognise that though industrial necessities and manufacturing interests must go far to shape the policy of India, that is a very different thing from attempting to direct and control those industries and interests for political purposes. I am looking forward, Maharaja, to the opportunity you have afforded me of seeing for myself the many articles of interest, the energy of your Committee has collected here. I cannot tell you how heartily I sympathise, not only in their endeavours to develop industrial resources, but in all they are doing to preserve those characteristic native arts, for which India has for centuries been celebrated, and skilled handicrafts which the modern world can never hope to rival, whilst in the larger sense of production for purposes of everyday utility and consumption they have recognised the necessity for the adoption of machinery which modern science has made available to the manufacturer. In these days of competition and of ever advancing mechanical discoveries India cannot lag behind. We cannot expect the Indian public for sentimental reasons to buy what is inferior and behind the times. Hard as it is to see ancient industries give way to novel methods we should be prepared to welcome all that is good in the inevitable to adapt our populations to the demands of modern requirements and to educate them in the knowledge of modern inventions.

"This exhibition has already done much to indicate to the Indian Manufacturer the paths that lead to success. I hope too that the Department of Commerce and Industry over which the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett has so ably presided has shed an influence on our Indian commercial life which may have great results in the future. I congratulate the Committee of the Exhibition on the support they have received from Indian Princes and Chiefs. They have, I can assure them, the warm sympathy of the Government of India and I know that they have no truer friend in Bengal than Sir Andrew Fraser.

"Maharaja, I have to thank you for your kind references to her Excellency and myself. I shall watch the efforts of your Exhibition with the deepest interest and I have now great pleasure in declaring it open."

EAST BENGAL SECTION COMPLETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

The only exception to general unreadiness in the Industrial Exhibition is the Eastern Bengal section, the fourteen stalls in which, under the care of Mr. Bose, Assistant Director of Agriculture, are complete, and a great triumph for the Province. The side shows consist of a model railway constructed by the P. W. Department and a grand Alpine railway over which both officials and workmen laboured all night.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Principal Events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.

The principal events of the Viceroy's State Visit to Agra will be :—

January 8th—The Viceroy's State entry at 10-30.

January 8th and 9th—Interchange of Ceremonial Visits between the Viceroy and the great Ruling Chiefs and Nobles assembled at Agra.

January 9th—Arrival of the Amir at 9 a. m.

January 10th—Interchange of formal visits between the Viceroy and the Amir.

State Garden Party at the Viceregal Camp.

January. 12th—Review of troops at 10-30 a.m.

Grand Chapter of the Indian Orders at 9 p. m.

Viceroy's Evening Party 9-30 p.m.

January 14th—Fireworks and illuminations 6 p.m.

January 16th—Ceremonial departure of the Amir.

There will be in addition a State Dinner on the 10th and it is proposed to hold a series of dances at Metcalfe Hall, managed by the local committee.

Invitations will be issued under his Excellency's command for a Grand Chapter of the Indian Orders, the Viceroy's evening party at the Fort and the State dinner, and no person will attend on those occasions who has not received an invitation.

The Viceroy's Polo Tournament will be in progress daily till the 14th and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will hold a Garden Party on the Gymkhana on the 10th.

Fourteen teams have entered for the Polo Tournament to be held at Agra during the Amir's visit.

STRIKE AGAINST OCTROI IN SIALKOT.

A Pacific Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.

In connection with the strike against the proposed increase of octroi taxation in the Sialkot Municipality, a great protest meeting was again held. Following message from the Deputy Commissioner was read out :—"I will reconsider the schedule, will reopen the question and will try my best to remove the difficulties of the people affecting trade, if strike comes to an end and the bazars open to-day."

DINNERS AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.

It is proposed to hold an Old Cliftonian dinner at Lahore on Saturday the 29th instant.

The annual Cooper's Hill dinner will take place in Lahore on Wednesday next, December 26th.

(For other telegrams see page 7.)

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN LONDON.

It is the age of Diocletian as regards Oriental Studies in England, the age of professorial culture and scholastic handbooks; there is little or no original research in Oriental philology, language, and literature, no names of men of genius among our Orientals. This is made painfully apparent in reading down the list, in the *Times* of the 5th inst. of the deputation that waited on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Downing Street, on Tuesday, to seek the assistance of the Government in the organisation of a teaching staff of Orientals in connection with the University of London. The list includes a number of more or less meritorious Professors of Oriental languages, among whom Sir Robert Douglas and Dr. G. A. Grierson stand out preeminent; but for the rest the show is is made up by the mere dazzle of the names of distinguished military and civil officers, who happened to have served in the East, and of the complimentary Presidents of the Royal Asiatic and other Oriental societies. This is the front on the movement. The deputation was, of course, supported by all those interested in the pushful University of London: but they count, I fear, for very little in such an adventure. They are thinking first of the aggrandisement of the University and only in the second place, if at all, of the advancement of Oriental research; and they are simply using all the Anglo-Indian gentlemen of title associated with themselves as mere catspaws. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen themselves understand this, and above all that Mr. Morley appreciates the fact in its true inwardness and objective. Government after Government may grant what sums they please in India and here for the promotion of Oriental studies in London or elsewhere, but they will never be promoted until there arise among us again a succession of men like John Dawson, Robert Caesar Childers, Reinhold Rost, Max Muller, Brian Hodgson, to name only those of the great galaxy of Orientalists that illuminated the reign of Queen Victoria who no longer live to our purpose, and of whom Sir Robert Douglas is the best known still living representative. The speakers for the University on Thursday were Sir E. Buck, and Lord Reay, who were seconded in a purely formal manner by Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Robert Douglas. The Prime Minister in reply made a very encouraging speech, but it is to be hoped he does not mean to be generous at the cost of India. The fact that Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as Mr. Morley was present at the interview may not mean very much unless the Treasury has greatly altered and given up its habit of squeezing every penny it can out of India. Lord Rosebery at the meeting held in Edinburgh on Monday to protest against the proposed removal of the Scots Greys from the capital of North Britain complained bitterly that Scotland is treated as a sort of milch cow to the Empire.

SIMLA A.-D.-C.

I am sorry that I was prevented from attending one of the matinees kindly given by the "Home Branch" of the Simla A.-D.-C. and other amateurs in aid of charity. I have two reasons for regretting my absence. First I am one of those who think that it is better for amateurs to perform these acts of charity than that flard-worked and often not-too-well paid professionals should be requested—in some cases almost "commanded"—to give up their time to such objects. The second reason is that I should like to have seen for myself how these retired Simla A.-D.-C's. acquitted themselves and what foundation, if any, there was for the criticism that has evoked the pathetic letter appearing in to-day's *Morning Post* from Mr. F. H. Skrine. That gentlemen writes :—

Your critic is, I think, unduly severe on this clever company. Difference of opinion there may have been as to the suitability of Mr. Pinnero's play with the tragic ending rejected by Mr. John Hare; there was practically none as to its rendering on the 27th-29th ult. No hitch of any kind occurred; the prompter was conspicuous by his absence; houses were full and enthusiastic; and the charities will benefit materially by these performances. It was, to say the least that can be said, an error of taste to draw a highly unflattering comparison between the acting at the matinee of the 28th ult. and the amateur efforts of another company at the Criterion on the previous day, and to contrast Mr. H. A. Jones's work with his rival's. Such digressions evoke some doubt as to the perfect impartiality of your critic. And what shall I say of his concluding remarks, toat "Hindustani was openly spoken in the stalls!" when as a matter of fact the only Anglo-Indians in that part of the house were Field-Marshal Earl Roberts and an old comrade-in-arms, neither of whom used any language but their own. The judgment of the *Morning Post* stands absolutely alone; that of the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Westminster Gazette*, *pink 'un*—indeed of every paper that noticed the play has been highly favourable. Amateur actors receive scanty justice from the Press, and yet one must have been behin the scenes at their performances to realise the labour and anxiety they entail. I venture to hope that as a matter of justice you will insert my remarks."

Amateurs should of course never be criticised; they should always be flattered.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Prime Minister in his speech to a deputation said he was afraid that "there was an idea among Englishmen that it was the business of other countries to speak there the "English" language, and that therefore they need not trouble themselves about the matter. Nothing better, he added, could be done to the advantage of this country than that they should eradicate this silly and vulgar idea." I am reminded of an incident that occurred at Dieppe some years ago when I was at the railway station seeing some friends off. Amongst the passengers bound for Paris was a typical bourgeois English family the head of which went up to the guard before the train started to make some inquiry or other. The poor man shrugged his shoulders and said "Je ne comprends, Monsieur, fort bien ce que vous me dites." With a look of profound contempt the Anglo-Saxon rejoined: "What, you don't understand English? Well, you old devil, you ought to; that is all I can say." But for the humour of the situation I should like to have kicked my fellow-countryman.

The directors of the B. B. and C. I. in their report just issued mention that their company is to be entrusted with the workingof the Nagda-Muttra line. The first section, Nagda to Shamgarh (57 miles), will, it is expected, be opened by the 1st of April and the Section to Kotah (81 additional miles) by the 1st of June.

A NEW INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A new Association, which may prove eventually of great benefit to our Indian fellow-subjects, was founded on November 7, at 21, Carlton House Terrace. Lady Frederick Cavendish was unable to be present through illness, to the deep regret of all present. Mrs. Creighton presided, and explained the object of the Association—the study of the conditions of life of Indian women, with the hope of alleviating their burdens and getting rid of child-marriage, the wretchedness attending widowhood, and the degradation of the temple girls. The Association is in no sense a missionary one, but it is believed it may be found useful as a handmaid to Missions.

Speeches were made by Sir William Mackworth Young, the Bishop of Madras, Mrs. Phipson (a doctor who practised many years in Bombay), Sir Charles Lyall, and others interested in India. A general discussion followed, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed. Three Resolutions were passed pledging the Association to establish a sort of depot for information relative to work for women and children already in progress in India; to institute courses of study; and arrange for lectures on the subject. A strong Executive, including the names of many ladies well known in society and unconnected with any existing Association, is being formed. The expenses are to be defrayed by the subscriptions of the members, and it is hoped that one result of study of Indian female life among young ladies may be greater willingness on the part of wives of officers and civilians in India to cultivate friendly relations with the native ladies.

A NEW Government Farm, to be devoted wholly to tobacco research, is to be opened in the Rangpur District of Bengal, which is believed to contain perhaps the most important tobacco-growing area in the whole of India, the climate and soil in certain parts of the District being admirably suited to th cultivation of the crop.

"MODERATION AND VIGOUR."

To Mr. Surendranath Banerjee by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.P.

THE following is the text of an open letter addressed by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M. P., to Mr. Surendranath Banerjee :—

Dear Mr. Banerjee,—May I ask you to be good enough to lay this letter before the Indian National Congress when it considers the urgent question of the Partition of Bengal.

I wish to repeat publicly the advice I have given privately, viz., that the people of Bengal should accept partition. It is the point on which I have most deeply differed from your trusted adviser, Sir Henry Cotton, who has favoured the entire abrogation of partition and the setting up of a Governorship and Council. This solution, however attractive theoretically, is, it seems to me, one that there is not the smallest chance of the Government, either in India or England accepting. It is outside practical politics.

I hold that the Government was entirely within its rights in declaring that a population of 80,000,000 inhabiting five provinces, widely differing in their language, racial affinities and domestic needs, is too heavy a charge for a single administration, but I also hold it to have been a deplorable error—to put it very mildly—to adopt and force through a form of partition, which Government knew to be loathed by a loyal and educated people. Government was entirely within its rights in setting up a new administration based on any combination of the five areas concerned but it was an offence against the public peace recklessly—after full warning of the consequences—to invade the ancient frontiers and break up the ancient Province of Bengal Proper, an old-world political entity, that the Musalman Emperors respected and maintained, That Lord Curzon was fully warned that he was entering on a policy that would endanger the public tranquility is shown by Sir J. B. Fuller's rather pathetic avowal that it was "inevitable" that "the man who was selected to carry through the partition of Bengal should lose his life in the enterprise. It is a matter of common knowledge that the high-handed manner, in which it was attempted to strike down the popular opposition to partition, was not only approved but suggested by the Government of India, as it was constituted during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty. I cannot but sympathise to a great extent with Sir J. B. Fuller. It is to his credit that he honestly condemned Lord Curzon's first scheme. He loyally did what he regarded as his duty. I don't like to see him broken, and the more influential officials, who urged him on and then abandoned him, but in a position to influence Lord Minto and resist a fair reconsideration of the partition muddle. It is a curious coincidence that the unreal pretence, that the Muhamadans are deeply concerned in the maintenance of partition, has been worked up since the Liberals came into office by English journals ordinarily guided from Simla. This device has been recently invented and used unscrupulously to intimidate the Viceroy and Mr. Morley. The members of Lord Curzon's reactionary administration are still dominant. I am glad to say they have received an intelligent opposition from the Musalman leaders and no support form the Muhamadan press.

I write chiefly in order to indicate what seems to me the best method of continuing your just appeal. I dislike leaving any part of this important duty to boys though I am convinced that the young men of no country would, under equal provocation, have shown less irritation than did those of Bengal. The student scare does little credit to the common sense of those who were influenced by it. There may have been something to say in favour of the Swadeshi movement as a temporary demonstration at the time of the partition, but as a permanent policy it is an act of anti-British hostility and angers many Englishmen of broad and Liberal views. Recently three influential English merchants of Calcutta crossed to me great sympathy with the Bengali grievances, but were held back by the fear of countenancing "sedition." I have reason to know that the great majority of ex-civilians of Bengal training hold the same friendly but hesitating opinions.

What then should be done? I advise that being done which should have been done twelve months ago. Send a strong, influential and authoritative deputation to the Secretary of State. I believe Mr. Morley would give it a most sympathetic hearing and your case is so just that I believe its justice would prevail. The deputation should also be truly national and represent the Musalmans as well as the Hindus, the nobility and landowners of Bengal, the lawyers, the Indian merchants—in fact, all that is most distinguished in your nation. The presence of such a body in England would kill the mean lie that your complaint is founded in disloyalty. It would also kill the meaner falsehood that the Musalmans approve of Lord Curzon's partition. It may suit the ambition and the rent-roll of the Nawab of Dacca to make Dacca a provincial capital, but Bengali Musalmans are as patriotic as any Hindu.

I would be proud to move that such a deputation should be allowed the great privilege of stating their case at the Bar of the House of Commons, and I am convinced that, constituted as that House now is, its sanction would be readily granted. The deputation should consist of not less than five members, who would if well chosen, represent every important interest. If such men as Raja Peari Mohan Mukherjee, Nawab Sayid Muhamad, the Maharaja of Maimansing, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Khan Muhamad Yusuf Bahadur and the Hon. Bhupendranath Bose would cross the seas to serve their country, they would have such a reception, such an ovation in every assembly of Liberal Englishman, that it would be impossible to send them back empty handed.

In short, my advise to my Bengali friends is to make a moderate demand. I prefer the Bihar Chota Nagpur solution, but it is not for me to do more than suggest. Then press home your demand by every constitutional means, vigorously but loyally. Your aims have been grievously misunderstood, but you have failed to employ the proper methods to make them known to your real rulers, the just and kindly people of England. In a word, I advocate a policy of moderation and vigour. Yours sincerely,

C. J. O'DONNELL.

Great Copse House, Eversley, Hants.

6th December 1906.

MADRAS AND THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

AT the annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, the Chairman, the Hon Mr. V. G. Lynn said :—Amongst other matters, the opinion of the Chamber was recently asked on the provisions of the Bill now before the Supreme Council to further amend the Presidency Banks Act. But the Bill does little to relieve the Presidency Banks of the serious disabilities they labour under in meeting financial requirements of trade during the busy season. The request of the Banks to be allowed to borrow in London in times of stringency and financial need has been denied to them on the score of expediency. It is said that serious objections have been found to exist to the proposal, but what these objections are have yet to be made public and with the high Bank rates now prevailing it will be difficult to convince the Mercantile Community that access to London should not be given to the Banks to enable them to raise loans on the security of their investments. At present, their only resource is to borrow from Government; but so far no definite scheme has been formulated whereby the ever annually recurring tension in the money market at this time of the year be obviated. The financial crisis, which this Presidency has lately undergone has emphasised the need of this matter being seriously considered at the earliest possible date, and the Bill now under consideration will, I trust, be suitably amended. In a communication which has just been addressed to Corporation, the Madras Post Trust and other local bodies, the Government of India claim precedence in the demands upon the money market in India, and, in order to prevent a possible depreciation of the price at which Government of India loans can be raised, propose to place restrictions on Local Bodies raising loans at or about the same time as a Government loan. The financial needs of the Madras Port Trust and Corporation have of late years received the favourable and sympathetic consideration of the Local and Supreme Governments, but it is not impossible that a time will come when it will be desirable for one or other of these bodies to raise a loan in the open market, and it seems to me that the Government of India, in common fairness, should either remove the restriction in question, or themselves undertake to borrow sufficient to meet the wants of Local Funds and lend to them at the market rate of interest.

A DRAGOON regiment on its way from Galicia to Bohemia stayed a day in the village of Porstendorf recently. One of the farmers learning that some of the troop horses were to be sold, tried, having no money of his own, to borrow some with which to purchase one or two of the animals. Nobody would lend him any. He wrote directly to the Emperor, a Vienna correspondent states, stating his case, and begging that he might be put into a position to acquire two of the horses. The answer came promptly in the shape of a pair of horses which were handed over to the peasant Alois Soben, "by order and at the expense of the Emperor."

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, DECEMBER 19.

THE INDIAN SANDOW.

THE general talk of the place since last Monday is the "Indian Sandow," who has come here with a troupe of athletes and is entertaining the public. "Indian Sandow" is the name that was given to Mr. Ramamoorthy, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Madras, on account of his marvellous feats of strength performed at that time. He is a native of Vizianagram and is a well built young man of about 30, every inch a Hercules. His feats of strength are so very astonishing that it is impossible to believe them to be possible unless actually seen. He first lays himself down and allows a flat stone, weighing about 1,200 lbs. to be placed on his chest, which two men hammer at until it is broken into bits. He is then bound, in several folds, with an iron chain of five-eights of an inch thick, and with one jerk he breaks the chain into several bits. But the most astonishing feat is that a big granite stone, weighing about a ton and a half, is dragged into the tent on a roller by about half-a-dozen men, which is with much difficulty lifted and placed on his bare chest, and four men hammer it at the centre for some time, after which he throws it down and gets up as if it were a toy. He also allows a country bullock-cart, in which more than a dozen men are seated, to be drawn over his chest. These and many other exhibitions of strength have never been seen or heard of by anybody here, while his followers are by no means less interesting in their own way. The programme every day is fresh and very liberal, consisting nearly of twenty items. Mr. Ramamoorthy himself takes part in five or six of them in company with a little boy of about 8 or 9 years of age, by name Hari, who, next to Mr. Ramamoorthy, is the centre of attraction. This boy could not jump upon the trapeze, which is about thirty feet from the ground, but once he is lifted up to it, he seems to be quite at home on it. His helpmate is a young girl; there are also three ladies in the troupe, who draw the applause of the audience at every turn. The balancing of Miss Lilya on the wire, on which she performs many tricks, the serpentine evolutions of another girl, and the balance trapeze and other feats of skill of the other members of the troupe, are all done with the greatest perfection and ability. Hyderabad has never been better entertained by any of the companies that visit the place.

THE CITY POLICE.

The review of the Annual Report on the working of the City and Suburban Police for 1314F. is just to hand. It is satisfactory to note that the occurrences of cognizable crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the City Foujdari are more than 25 per cent. less than those of the previous year, although nothing is known about the non-cognizable offences. Crimes of a serious nature are also very few, except "murder" and "negligence" which have very much increased. So far as the efficiency of the Police is concerned, the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained during the year to cases decided is 88·2, and the percentage of cases in which stolen property was recovered to cases of theft is 92·1; while the percentage of property recovered to that stolen is 6·5. This low percentage is explained by the fact that the value of the stolen property in some cases was not correctly recorded, owing to misstatements of complainants, and that most of the stolen property was turned to immediate use by the thieves as well as by the receivers of the property and could not therefore be recovered. The results in cases relating to breach of the Municipal Laws is said to be fair, while nothing definite can be stated regarding cases affecting Abkari Regulations, as most of these remained undecided at the close of the year under review. The number of accidents by fire is 62, and the action of the Police in endeavouring to save life and property on these occasions has been very much appreciated by Government. 165 dismissals from the Police Force have occurred during the year and 922 fined, which latter is very much deprecated. The number of bad characters recorded is 543, which is about 40 per cent. more than in the previous year, and the Police is enjoined to keep a stricter surveillance on these lest their number increase. In conclusion, the Minister has expressed his gratification at the work done by the officiating Kotwal and the other officers under him, whose names are mentioned in the Reports.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

The Bill for the amendment of this Act, besides contemplating the abolition of the Third Grade Pleaders' Examination altogether, contains an important clause regarding the general practice of the Vakils, namely, that no Vakil practicing in the Courts here shall be allowed to carry on any other business or enter any service without the permission of the High Court. This, however, requires a little further explanation. The actual expressions used in the Bill are *Pesha* and *Mulazimath*. There is, however, no explanation or definition given about these terms. *Pesha* may mean anything. It may refer to any trade, business, or calling; in fact, it means anything by which one is benefitted. This is such a vague term and so very elastic that it could be made applicable to anything. The other expression *Mulazimath* means service, public as well as private. There are very many Vakils who are paid servants of Jagheerdars, not as permanent retainers to look after their legal work alone, but to look after their own work in the administration of their jagheers. Most of them have revenue and judicial jurisdiction within their jagheer lands, and they generally employ their Vakils to look after the same. It is not known whether the Bill contemplates this kind of service also. It is, therefore, necessary that these terms should be clearly defined by the Select Committee which is in charge of the Bill.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DECEMBER 19.

THE local paper publishes a report of the plague cases at Nagpur during the months of August, September and October, and shows, with special reference to Circle 23, the great good done for the city by the extermination of rats. During these three months there were 70 imported cases in the city, but no indigenous cases occurred. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that almost all the rats had died during last year's epidemic. However there was a great number of rats in Circle 23. Hence everything was done to kill them. But the inhabitants of the Circle, although they had no religious scruples such as the Jains, did not even care to set the traps and baits offered free by the Municipality. An accidental experiment convinced them of this great plague prevention. The neighbouring Circles had taken to rat-catching and were very successful. Plague being prevalent at Kamptee, a station 9 miles from Nagpur, many persons from that station came down to Nagpur and Circle 23 was the first to suffer. Rats began to die and a few indigenous cases occurred in the Circle. The inhabitants were advised but not compelled to leave their houses. The result of this was that they were fully convinced that if there are no rats there can be no plague; so that they spontaneously carried on rat killing. Since then there have been no cases in that Circle. The plague statistics for the C. P. show 404 attacks and 348 deaths. Nagpur District alone shows 125 seizures and 108 deaths, while in Nagpur city the corresponding figures 5 and 4.

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall recently for the purpose of electing delegates to the ensuing National Congress, Mr. C. V. Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, presiding. About 20 members have been elected.

A Provincial Conference is to be held at Raipur next April. The names of Mr. Dadabhoy Mehta, Mr. B. K. Bose, and Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy are freely mentioned in connection with the presidentship. It appears that plague has broken out at Bari, a Railway station 20 miles from Nagpur, the villagers have evacuated the place and are camping out. The weather is very cloud for the past two days and we anticipate rain. The cotton market is very dull, the prices of kappas and surki are very oscillating. The business in this line is very poor, the arrivals of cotton is very limited and the Presses and Ginning factories are not working in full swing as they usually do at this time of the year. The Chief Commissioner with his staff is on tour. This year the Christmas season seems to be very dull. The manganese Companies are doing a roaring business. We hear that the local Government are going to introduce some stringent regulations re the manganese industry, there are over 30 Companies already mining for the ore and 50 more have applied for the approval certificate. Every village in the Central Provinces has been ferreted for this ore.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30 (*Times*).—The Foreign Office has informed the *Novoe Vremya* that negotiations on the subject of the Fishery Convention with Japan are proceeding at St. Petersburg between Mr. Motono and M. Goubastoff, but declines to give details. It declares, however, that these negotiations are distinct from those which are being conducted at Tokio for indemnifying the Russian fishery companies at Sakhalin. The *Novoe Vremya* nevertheless contends that the Japanese have succeeded in deferring the latter in order to play off the settlement of transient claims against the acquisition of lasting concession, and again denounces the incompetence of the Russian representative at Tokio. The *Novoe Vremya* also devotes a long article to a demonstration of the worthlessness of the Russian Consuls in Persia.

Dec. 2.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations cause anxiety to other newspapers besides the *Novoe Vremya*. *The Bourse Gazette* considers that Japan is trying to take advantage of Russia's internal difficulties to hasten the conclusion of an agreement favourable to herself. It declares that reactionary influences in Russia impair the value of the alliance with France and defer a rapprochement with England. Russia, it says, is thus in an isolated position, whence she cannot escape until a proper constitutional Government is established.

An Exchange telegram from St. Petersburg, dated the 4th, states :—Intense activity, it is stated on good authority, prevails among the Japanese in the Far East. Fresh Japanese regiments have been drafted into Manchuria, having been landed from transports in Corea. The local Russian troops report that the Japanese and Chinese openly speak of compelling the Russians to retire as far as Lake Baikal.

A *Times* correspondent telegraphed on the 2nd.—I am able to state on excellent authority that the proposed concessions to the Jews, evoked no differences whatever among the members of the Cabinet, except on minor technical points which have been satisfactorily disposed of, and that the minutes of the Ministerial conferences on this question are now ready to be submitted for the Imperial sanction. I am also able to confirm the statement, contained in my telegrams, that considerable doubt exists, thanks to the agitation of the reactionary parties, whether the recommendations contained in the minutes, the purport whereof is already known, will obtain legislative force. The artificial character of this agitation only strengthens the belief that it has powerful supporters who are using the Jewish question as a convenient means of impairing M. Stolypin's position. This view confirms the impression prevailing here that M. Stolypin will, so to speak, place the question of confidence at Tsarskoe Selo on the grant or the refusal of Jewish concessions promised in the Ministerial declaration.

The news received from various provincial centres that the Jews are joining the party of Peaceful Regeneration should have a favourable influence.

The nobles and landlords have been holding congresses in St. Petersburg. They have passed resolutions favouring class suffrage, the confiscation of the lands of peasants guilty of agrarian offences,

abuses. On December 6 Prince Bulow delivered a speech in which he emphatically approved of Herr Dernburg's attitude, especially his defence of officials who had been attacked without reason and declared that the Government was firmly resolved to remove abuses without respect to persons. A Radical Deputy alleged that the Imperial Chancellor had done nothing to prevent the abuses in the Colonial Office of which he had known for years, and to him attached the greatest blame. It was ultimately decided that the estimates should be referred to the Budget Committee.

The Pope on Dec. 3 received in private farewell audience Caldinal Kopp, Prince-Bishop of Breslau, who is leaving Rome for Berlin in order to see the German Emperor and Prince Bulow, the German Chancellor, and communicate to them the results of his intercourse with the Vatican on the subject of the Polish question. These are to the effect that the Holy See thoroughly sympathises with the Poles, but cannot espouse their cause against Germany, as the latter's Policy is not opposed to the Catholic religion or the rules of religious teaching, German being imposed only upon children who know that language. Therefore the conflict ceases to be religious, becoming political and national. The Pope has charged Cardinal Kopp to convey his warmest greetings to the German Emperor and to express his desire that the Holy See may maintain and ever strengthen its good relations with Germany.

Wilhelm Voigt, the Tilsit cobbler, who astounded and amused the world by the marvellous audacity with which he assumed the character of an officer of the Prussian Guards, took command of Prussian soldiers, and with their aid held possession of the town of Koepenick, took high officials into custody, and raided the communal treasury, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the crimes committed in carrying out this exploit. The scene in the court-house recalled a brilliant *premiere*, among the favoured persons who had obtained admission being numbers of well-dressed ladies, officers, lawyers and eminent members of all professions. The President of the Court gave tone to the proceedings by announcing at the outset that all idea of sensationalism must be excluded, and the trial was conducted throughout in a formal and staid manner.

Voigt had nothing of the appearance of an officer about him. He looked like a man who had assiduously earned a hard livelihood at the cobbler's bench, and the visitors were evidently disappointed at his general insignificance and total absence of any of the traits usually associated with a robber captain. When Voigt began to speak, however, his extreme intelligence revealed itself, and he told his life story in a manner which undoubtedly influenced hearers in his favour. He deals, as he has previously done, with his aims, emphasised the sincerity of the feelings which would not permit him to injure his fellow-citizen and in accordance with which he had appropriated funds belonging to an impersonal community and he reiterated his complaint that the police would not allow him to follow a useful calling. They hurried him from place to place, the authorities of no community wishing to harbour a man who had once been in prison. The judges took this latter fact into consideration, and made it almost a mitigating circumstance, stating that Voigt was a victim of police rules and regulations which seemed in his case to have exceeded legal limits. He was punished for unlawfully wearing a uniform, an offence against public order, robbing citizens of their liberty, fraud and forgery. The President of the Court, who had conducted the trial with a certain benevolence towards Voigt, went up to him after the sentence was pronounced and said:—"May God give you strength to weather four years."

Voigt was visibly relieved that the sentence was not more severe and that it was not hard labour. A feeling of pity ultimately pervaded the court-room for a man who was evidently inspired with good intentions but who was unable to escape from the tentacles of police supervision. The prison chaplain, the teacher under whom he was an efficient help as a singer in the choir of the prison, the inspector, all gave evidence that Voigt was a modest, retiring, and respectable prisoner. His employer at Wismar testified to Voigt's being a brave, honourable, and reliable workman until the police supervisors drove him out of Mecklenburg, and a movement of concurrence passed through the spectators, when defending counsel said that Voigt had sinned against society, but that the same society had certainly sinned against him.

With William Voigt disappears for a time the most interesting type of swindler which the present generation has seen, but the general impression left is that his talents as a swindler have been developed by the police regulations, which would seem to be based on the theory of once an offender, always an offender.

MACEDONIA.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, Russia and Austria-Hungary are about to take joint action with the object of urging the speedy accomplishment of the projected reorganisation of judicial institutions in Macedonia. It is stated that the Porte has taken measures to ensure that the judicial reforms shall not be obtained by means such as were used to enforce the scheme of financial reorganisation. The proposed reforms are to be in the hands of an inspector-general and a civil agent, and the Powers will insist upon a guarantee.

BULGARIA.

The abolition by the Powers of the capitulations in Bulgaria by which Bulgaria surrendered civil and criminal jurisdiction over subjects of the Powers resident in that country, has produced a favourable impression in Turkish official circles, in spite of the fact that this is tantamount to a recognition by the Great Powers of the independence of the Principality. The hope is expressed that the Powers will ultimately agree to waive their capitulation privileges in Turkey, though this is regarded as scarcely likely to be realised in present conditions.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

A complete understanding exists between France and Spain on the subject of Morocco. It is officially declared that no forces will be landed on Moroccan territory unless there is a pressing need for such a step, and the foreign Ministers will be consulted before any troops are put on shore. The combined Franco-Spanish forces will be under the command of Admiral Touchard.

The French and Spanish Ambassadors in London on Dec. 5 presented to Sir Edward Grey the identic Note addressed by France and Spain to the other Powers represented at the Algeciras Conference. Sir E. Grey expressed his complete approval of the Note.

The French Vice Admiral Touchard has arrived at Madrid, where he has been the recipient of many attentions. He has had interviews with various Ministers with a view to concerting preparations to cover all eventualities contemplated in the joint actions of France and Spain.

SECOND TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Fellow-Prisoners' Strange Evidence.

THERE was a sensational development in the Preston murder trial at Liverpool to-day.

It will be remembered that two labourers—Thomas Beardwood, and a man named Callaghan—were arrested on the charge of murdering Mr. Fell, a dry-salter, who practically lived the life of a recluse and was reputed to be a wealthy man.

Largely on the evidence of a woman with whom he had lived Callaghan was found guilty and sentenced to death. The jury, however, disagreed in the case of Beardwood, and a fresh trial was ordered.

To-day a man named James Bennett, who is undergoing twelve months' imprisonment for larceny, appeared as a witness, and made the dramatic statement that on November 3, Beardwood, while in the exercise ground of the Preston Gaol, confessed to him that it was he who killed Mr. Fell, and that Callaghan had nothing to do with the crime.

Bennett stated that Beardwood's actual words were:—"I shall get off. They have not got witnesses, but I done the murder, and Patrick Callaghan had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Riley, cross-examining: When did you first tell any one about it?—On the 22nd of last month I told the officer who was taking me to the Sessions.

The witness said that he was twenty-three years old, and was first convicted for housebreaking and theft at the age of sixteen, and had been convicted five times for felony.

Was your anxiety for Callaghan or for Beardwood?—For Beardwood. I want to do what is right. I don't want a man to be hanged who has nothing to do with it.

Did you tell Callaghan what Beardwood had said?—Yes, the day after, when I was exercising next to Callaghan. I said to him, "Buck says he will get off!" The warder pulled me out of the ring for talking.

Charles Machin, the chief warder, said that for talking when exercising an offender like Bennett would be reported to the Governor.

Mr. Riley: There is no report of this on November 3?—There is not.

This closed the case for the Crown, and Mr. Riley opened the case for the defence. He said the prisoner's defence rested on the simple story that from 11-30 on the evening of May 18 to 8-30 on the following morning he was at home. The date was fixed by its being the prisoner's birthday. As to the new evidence called by the Crown to rebut this alibi, it was melodramatic.

In his evidence the prisoner supporting the alibi, denied in detail the statements of the witness for the prosecution. No clothes of his were ever burned.

Mr. Riley: Had you any part or lot in this murder?—Beardwood: I Swear to God I never had anything in it at all.

Mr. Beardwood again corroborated the prisoner's evidence.

The trial was again adjourned.

IN PARLIAMENT.

"Slaughter of the Innocents."

"C.-B." AND GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Speaker took the Chair at five minutes past twelve o'clock.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman rose to move that for the remainder of the session Government business be not interrupted under the provisions of any standing order regulating the sittings of the House, and may be entered upon at any hour though opposed, and that no motions be made to bring in bills under standing order No. 11. He said that they had arrived at that period of the year's proceedings when it was usual to announce the massacre of the innocents. The bills which would not be proceeded with further were the Judicature (Ireland) Bill, the Irish Education Bill, the Notification of Infectious Diseases (Ireland) Bill, the Dublin Police Bill, the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Bill, the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill, the Agricultural Holdings (Consolidation) Bill, the Judicature Bill, the Matrimonial Causes Acts Amendment Bill) the Freshwater Fisheries Bill, the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, the Education Consolidation Bill, the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Penalties Bill, the Criminal Appeal Bill, the Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Bill, the Small Holdings (Scotland) Bill, and the Minerals (Ireland) Bill.

The measures the Government proposed to proceed with were the Education (Provision of Meals) Bill, the Licensing (Removal of Doubts) Bill, the Burials Bill, the Removal of Offensive Matter Bill, the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Bill, the Recorders Stipendiary Magistrates, and clerks of the Peace Bill, the Telegraph (Construction) Bill, the Public Trustee Bill, the Workmen's Compensation Bill, the Street Betting Bill, the Land Tax Commissioners Bill, the National Galleries of Scotland Bill, and the Expiring Laws Continuation Bill.

A UNIQUE INCIDENT.

Mr Balfour said the fact that such a statement had been made on December 7 was surely a unique incident in our Parliamentary history. The whole procedure with regard to legislation during the course of the Session had been unsatisfactory and unprecedented. (Opposition cheers.) Whether it was that ten years of exclusion from office had so whetted the appetites of hon. gentlemen opposite for legislation—(Ministerial cheers)—and from those enthusiastic cheers he gathered that that was the reason—they were prepared to swallow any food however crude may be the cooking and whatever the origin of the meat. The fact remained that the Government had, in their hasty legislation, deprived this House of the time they could have devoted to good measures brought in by themselves. He did not deny, and never had denied, that under the modern conditions of Parliamentary life it was necessary for the Government to use those exceptional measures for concluding debate which had been used in previous Sessions, but of which a more frequent use had been made in this Sessions than ever before. The procedure of the Government was open to another objection, probably much less patent to those members of this House or the people outside, and that was the burden that fell upon Ministers and the great public officers of the State. The preparation of bills and estimates for the Army and Navy was a most laborious operation, and if they took away that period of leisure which they normally possessed from October to Christmas, they would deprive Ministers and the great officers of the time absolutely necessary to be devoted to those immensely big problems. He expressed the most earnest hope that they should not again see ten months of the year devoted to sittings of the House, in order to carry through a programme of legislation which imposed upon the House a burden that made good legislative work doubtful.

MR. ASQUITH ON PRECEDENTS.

Mr. Asquith said they had been told that they had departed from precedents in the action they had taken. The duty of a new Government was not, in his view, to follow precedents, it was to set precedents (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had criticised the amount of legislation the Government had undertaken, but he studiously refrained from objecting to any of the measures which the Prime Minister had announced it was the intention of the Government to pass. The Government had passed up to August some forty measures. By the time the Session came to a close that forty would be increased by a dozen or a score more. Out of all those, exactly four had originally been private measures and one of these was the Musical Copyright Bill, on the back of which had been found the name of the right hon. gentleman himself. Three of these had found their way to "another place," and so unobjectionable in principle had they been found that they had secured a second reading in that other place. The fourth was the Provision of Meals to Children Bill, which they were about to discuss that day. (Ministerial cheers.) He hoped in all these circumstances the motion of the Prime Minister would be passed without much delay. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord R. Cecil asked for more detailed infromation as to the actual business the Government proposed to take between now and Christmas.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that to ask him to estimate the time each bill would take was really too much. All he could do was to name the bills with which they intended to proceed, and that he had done.

Mr. W. Redmond, amid loud laughter, reminded the House that on the only occasion on which the House sat up all night this Session, the noble lord (Lord R. Cecil) took particular care to go home early and go to bed.

Sir W. Anson asked if it would not be possible for the discussion on the Provision of Meals Bill to terminate at five o'clock.

Lord Balcarres asked when the time promised by the Prime Minister for the discussion of Army matters, the Berlin Conference, and the question of land settlement in South Africa would be given.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying, said he did not very clearly beyond the Education Bill discussion, which begins on Monday, and until he had some idea how long that would take he could not fix particular dates.

Mr. Bottomley suggested that the Criminal Appeal Bill should be substituted for the Street Betting Bill in the list of measures the Government proposed to pass.

Mr. Cavendish asked if it would be possible to have a discussion on the Public Accounts Committee.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I am afraid it is impossible.

Sir H. Craik, Mr. Bowles, and Mr. Hunt having spoken, the motion was agreed to without a division.

MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The House went into Committee on the education (Provision of Meals) Bill, Mr. Emmott in the chair.

Mr. Brigg had an amendment on Clause 1, providing that the meals should be provided with the consent of the Board of Guardians. He did not, however, press the matter, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Masterman moved an amendment with a view to enabling the local authority "to provide" meals, instead of, as in the words of the clause, "with a view to the organization and direction of a midday meal." The object was to enable the local authority to have more elasticity and to provide either breakfast or dinner, and even in extreme cases breakfast and dinner.

Mr. Lough regarded the amendment with favour, but thought it would be better to let the word "meal" stand without qualification as to whether it should be midday or not.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Committee divided on the amendment to leave out the words "with a view to the organisation and direction of the provision of," and it was carried by 219 votes to 41.

Mr. Lough's amendment to leave out the words "midday meal" in order to allow meals to be provided at the discretion of the authority was carried by 233 votes to 28.

Instead of rising at five o'clock, as usual on Friday, the House of Commons was still sitting on (Saturday) morning discussing the Bill for the provision of meals for school children.

The Government had fondly supposed that the measure was non-contentious. As the debate on innumerable amendments went on, there was manifest from different members on the Liberal benches strong criticism to the principle of the Bill. Searching argument was forthcoming from many followers of the Government, as well as from many Unionists, against the lessening of parental responsibility arising from the provision of food from public funds.

True, Dr. Macnamara pointed out that parents of non-necessitous children would have to pay for any meal provided. But Mr. Maddison, a Labour member, had something to say on the other side. He objected to the obnoxious principle of indiscriminate feeding, and he said that if the scope of the measure was further extended, he should oppose it.

For many hours the discussion dragged on with regard to Clause 1, which only incidentally referred to the provision of money from the rates. Once or twice there were little bursts of feeling. Mr. Mallett, a comparatively young member on the Liberal benches, who put forward his views in a tone and with a manner reminiscent of the curate in "The Private Secretary," was quoting evidence when a Labour member shouted "it's a lie." A moment later another cried out, "Rubbish."

Mr. Emmott, the chairman, said that there were far too many purposeless interruptions. Later, amid great cheers from the Labour benches, the chairman declared that the discussion of Socialism could not be ruled out of the debate. Sir John Dickson-Poynder declared that all were Socialist now. This Bill was ten years behind its time.

PROTEST AGAINST LEVITY.

At half-past nine Mr. Lough moved that Clause 1 stand part of the Bill. There was vociferous opposition, and two more divisions had to be taken before the clause was passed. Then came Clause 21, providing for the recovery of the cost of meals from the parents, and Mr. Harold Cox, a Liberal, who had repeatedly in the course of the evening shown his antagonism to the "Socialistic" propositions of the Bill, moved the first amendment. While Sir Frederick Banbury was speaking in favour of it, the Chairman called him to order for digression.

"On the knee" shouted an Irishman, and the Liberals roared with laughter. "Yes," retorted Sir Frederick, "I for my part have never been averse from discipline." "No," came from the Irish Benches, "but you haven't had five years."

Mr. Chiozza Money protested against the levity shown about the matter on both sides of the House. His intense earnestness roused immediate merriment, and Mr. Chiozza Money turned a look of disgust on members generally.

Mr. Harold Cox moved that the amount charged to parents should be not merely an amount determined by the local Education Authority, as provided by the Bill, but an amount which would cover both the cost of food and its preparation, and also the interest and depreciation on capital. There were indignant protests against the proposal, but Mr. Seaverns, a Liberal, supported it.

The discussion was going on at five minutes past eleven, when Mr. Birrell nudged the elbow of Mr. Lough, who promptly moved the closure. At this point three pages of amendments out of nine pages had been dealt with, and the House began to resign itself to an all night sitting. Mr. Cox's amendment was lost by 25 votes to 168. It was at half-past eleven that Mr. F. E. Smith in a brilliant little speech, pointed out defects in the Clause, and in view of the rateness of the hour moved to report progress.

The Prime Minister swept away the suggestion. The Bill, he said, should go through to-night at any cost.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill at 1-25, and Clause 3 at 1-47.

ENGAGED TO TWO WOMEN.

Sequel to Matrimonial Advertisement.

The story of an unhappy marriage that followed a matrimonial advertisement was told in evidence at the Surrey Assizes when John Purdy, a dairyman, of Croydon, was indicted for stealing the sum of £93 17s. 8d. belonging to his wife.

Lucy Flora Purdy, the prosecutrix, said that in April she inserted the following advertisement in a Croydon paper:—

superior person with small private means, aged thirty-eight, would like to correspond with widower or bachelor.—Apply, etc.

As a result of this she met the accused. She told him she had £130, and asked "How much have you got." (Laughter.) He replied, "The same as yourself."

She gave him £50 to put into a green-grocer's business in June. It was arranged that they should get married on July 12, but the day before the accused came to her and said he was sorry, but the wedding could not take place as the servant in the house where he lived had threatened to commit suicide if he got married. He also handed her back the £50.

They "made it up" on July 14, and she returned him £45. On July 19, they were married at the Registry Office at Croyden. On July 30, witness drew out the whole of her savings from the bank and handed the money to the accused, but only to take care of for her. After this the prisioner's behaviour was unsatisfactory.

Sarah Elizabeth Winter, a widow living at Thornton Heath, said that she met the accused in April and became engaged to him, but he broke of the engagement on July 16, on account of a girl in his home "who threatened to do away with herself."

The accused, giving evidence, said the £93 was a gift from his wife. It was untrue that he had offered to marry the witness Winter.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Justice Lawrence passed sentence of nine months' hard labour.

TO HELP INVENTORS.

£250 for working Aeroplane model.

The Aero Club Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall in April next will, it is anticipated, contain a number of working models of aeroplanes.

There is no lack of inventors with schemes, plans, and designs in the world of aeroplanism. Every post brings a bulky package to the *Daily Mail* office, while the Aero Club officials are wrestling with similar communications. As a rule, however, the inventer, if rich with ideas, is often less well provided with funds.

Accordingly, the *Daily Mail* has pleasure in announcing that it offers £250, to be divided up into three prizes, for the three best working models of aeroplanes to be exhibited and practically tested, at the Agricultural Hall Exhibition. The exact value of such prizes—first, second, and third—will be announced later, and the executive committee of the Aero Club are now considering suggested measurements and conditions of construction for the models.

The inventor who has confidence in his airship will this be able to work, easily recouping himself for his labour, and he will, as regards the exhibition itself, incur no financial liability whatever, for all models will have nothing to pay for "space," and will be conveyed to and from the building without any cost.

It may be added that the conditions of the aeroplane competition from London to Manchester are being now sent to innumerable inquirers in all parts of the world.

THE P. AND O. EXPRESS ACCIDENT.

English Passenger Gravely Injured.

A serious accident occurred to the P. and O. express bound for Marseilles on the morning of the December 7. When the train reached Avignon station at five o'clock, two wounded passengers were taken from a sleeping-car. They are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna, of Dublin. Mr. Hanna is terribly injured, and there is very small hope of his recovery. Mrs. Hanna's condition is not so serious. They were wounded by a large piece of metal which crashed through the window into their compartment between Montelimar and Avignon. It is not quite clear whether the metal fell from a bridge or was struck by the express as it was shaken from its proper position on a passing goods train. At all events, the metal caught the last carriage of the express sideways, and penetrated the compartment occupied by Mr and Mrs. Hanna.

Four other passengers besides Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were injured. All four were able to go on board. Among them is a Mr. Crawford of London. The P. & O. agent here has left for Avignon to see Mr. and Mrs. Hanna.

Mr. H. F. Sharman-Crawford, who is reported as injured, is a member of the London Stock Exchange, thirty-four years old, and belongs to a well-known Irish family.

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:

"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she feels healthy and now says she feels like a new person."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MOROCCO.

The Sultan's Penury.

FRENCH APPROVAL OF M. PICHON'S SPEECH.

THE AIMS OF GERMANY.

The unrest in Morocco, which is one cause of the impending Franco-Spanish demonstration, is illustrated in the following telegrams, which (says Reuter's Madrid correspondent) has been received in Madrid from Melilla:—

The Shereefian troops are advancing, and have already crossed the Mulaya River. They are commanded by Kaid Bachina. According to Moors who have arrived here (i.e., at Melilla), the Pretender's forces will take the offensive, but it is believed that they will be defeated. The result of the battle is being awaited here with great interest.

Meanwhile, another light is cast on the Sultan's difficulties in the following statement, which is quoted by Reuter's Cologne correspondent as appearing in to-day's "Koelnische Zeitung":—

The unfavourableness of the season as well as the penury of the Sultan's Treasury, may present some obstacles to the proposed visit of the Sultan of Morocco to Tangier, and the same may be said of the proposal to send Moroccan troops from Fez to Tangier for the purpose of strengthening the position of the Sultan's officials and obviating the necessity of a landing of foreign troops. The Minister of War has actually received orders to furnish troops, but he is utterly at a loss to know where they are to come from.

The debate on Morocco affairs began in to-day's sitting of the Reichstag. Count von Posadowsky, Herr Stengel, Herr Tschirschky, and Herr Nieberding were seated at the Federal Council table. Introducing the bill for the adoption of the Algeciras Act, Herr Tschirschky said: The Reichstag knows from the words of the Imperial Chancellor on the act of the Algeciras Conference the general point of view of the Government during the negotiations, and what were the aims of Germany. The Imperial Chancellor at the time exposed the objects which in the interests of all civilised lands were aimed at, especially those which coincide with the interests of Germany. The Algeciras Act constitutes the basis for the further development of affairs in Morocco. Starting with three fundamental principles—the sovereignty, independence, and integrity of the Shereefian Empire, and the political equality and fair treatment of all States, the Algeciras Act contains conclusions which are of a nature to ensure the peaceful progress of all foreigners in Morocco.—

GAMBETTA AND HIS LOVE LETTERS.

Strange Inheritance for a Nun.

The love letters of Gambetta, now being published in the "Revue de Paris," are extremely interesting as love letters, but the people who expected political allusions of an intimate sort have been disappointed. There are none. That is not because Gambetta did not touch upon politics—and touch upon them with an astonishing freedom and frankness—but because it has been considered inadvisable to publish them. We live too near the times of Gambetta to allow indiscreet communications to be made on men and politics. Many of the criticised are still living, or their sons are.

It would seem that the letters that have been published were communicated directly by Gambetta's "friend," to whom they were addressed (Mme. Leonie Leon,) to M. Francis Laur, the author of the articles. They were copied by him from a bundle of the correspondence. Mme. Leon appears to have had a coquettish delight, even on her death-bed, in showing how she was loved and what a large place she held in the heart of the great tribune and patriot. As to the letters that remain—and there are hundreds and hundreds of them, seeing that Gambetta wrote daily for three years—they remained sealed up in the house in the Rue Ferrichon, where Mme. Leon lived. In this tiny abode she dwelt as a recluse never seeing anybody except a few "religieuses." She lived there with an old "bonne," who made the purchases each morning for the household. She was rarely seen in the streets, and the house itself had the veiled and desolate appearance of a sepulchre. And a sepulchre it was in some sort. Gambetta's cherished "amie" grew extremely pious with advancing years. She cut herself more and more aloof from the circle of Gambetta's friends. The perusal of those wonderful letters must have given her an odd kind of sensation, half pain and half pleasure, as she re-read the sentiments of the free-thinking philosopher in the light of her new ideas on religion and the eternal verities.

To the Church, or, rather, to a Sister in the Order of Benedictines, she has left such little property as she possessed, including the precious letters. These, by an original testament, should have gone to one of the most devoted friends of Gambetta, M. Marcelin Bellet, former deputy for the Gard and to-day French Minister at The Hague. But, by a later will, the testatrix made the nun who nursed her in her last illness her sole inheritor. We have therefore the strange position that Gambetta's letters, breathing a spirit utterly at variance with Church doctrines, are now in hands of one of the servants of that Church. No wonder that the friends of the great statesman are a little alarmed as to the ultimate destiny of these precious and historic epistles. Will their new owner, in an excess of pious zeal, commit them to the sacrificial flames? It is horrible to think of it.

THE FIGHT FOR POLICIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACTION AGAINST FORMER MANAGER.

The trail of the action by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Mr. D. C. Haldeman and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Limited, for an injunction and damages, was resumed to-day by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division.

The action is based upon a circular of May 10, 1906 issued by Mr. Haldeman to the English policy-holders of the plaintiff company, on the day he left their service. The plaintiffs complain that he used information which he could have obtained only in his position of manager in London of the Mutual in order to get those policy-holders to transfer their policies to the North British.

The plaintiff company began their evidence by calling Mr. Charles Cox, a policy clerk in their London office, who spoke to the preparation of insurance cards and lists of policy-holders.

Mr. John Bowden, another clerk, said he assisted in putting cards in the "coffin," and he had not seen them since.

Mr. James Thomas Newman, who was employed by the plaintiff company, identified the "coffin" as an oblong wooden box, which was in court. He remembered seeing it in the strore-room. It was full of cards. He was afterwards told to put it on a cab and Mr. Haldeman drove off with it.

Mr. Thomas Crawford, British secretary of the plaintiff company, said a copy of the full list of policy-holders, which was sent to America, was handed to Mr. Haldeman's secretary, who was now in the employ of the defendant company.

Mr. Louis Herbert Mumford, chief clerk in the plaintiff company's employment, said that in January he gave Mr. Haldeman the addresses of certain policy-holders who included Lord Armstrong, Lord St. Oswald, the Earl of Ronaldshay, and the Marquis of Zetland.

The hearing was adjourned.

WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM IN NEW YORK.

Panic Among Tenants.

THE criminal outbreak against wealth took the form of wholesale incendiarism in the early hours of this morning. Within two hours eight blocks of flats burst into flames in the fashionable section between Central Park and Broadway on both sides of 103rd-street.

In each case shavings saturated with oil were piled at the foot of the lift shaft in the basement and ignited. Flames and smoke roared up the shafts, causing little actual damage, because the outbreaks were so fierce that thay were instantly discovered, but spreading consternation and panic among the tenants, who, clad only in night-clothes and with children in their arms, came tumbling into the streets to face the howling north-west gale which brought a sudden drop of 40 degrees.

The continual clanging of firebells as the engines passed from one fire to another spread panic through the entire neighbourhood, and people arose for the purpose of guarding their homes, the men of each block forming patrol committees.

A similar incendiary outburst occurred in this neighbourhood a few weeks ago, and was supposed to be due to the morbid desire for notoriety of a half-crazy actor. But it was afterwards discovered that during the panic and confusion a gang of robbers had been able to make profitable hauls.

This time the police recognised the motive, and as far as possible kept a careful watch in the crowd and made two arrests. But several apartments were looted, presumably by men pretending to assist families to escape. The police theory is that the hope of plunder was the motive for the incendiarism, and they expect to make a number of fresh arrests.

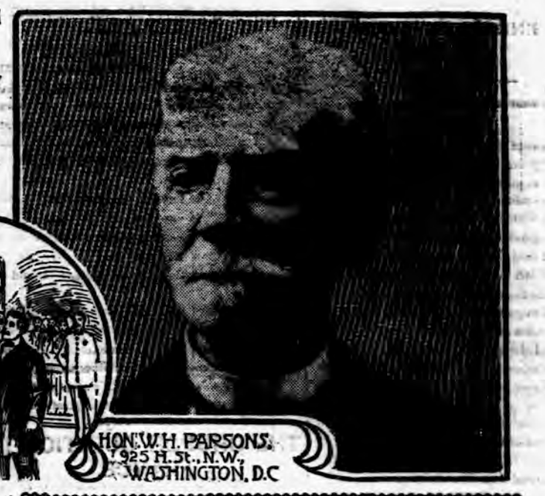
(Continued on page 7.)

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe. Cured by Pe-ru-na.

The Grip Is Properly Termed Epidemic Catarrh.

As Pe-ru-na Relieves Every Form of Catarrh, It Has Probably Relieved More Cases of Grip Than Any Other Remedy



The Fear of Grip Makes People Nervous.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by the grip better than Peruna.

Peruna strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expurgates.

It reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

After-Effects of the Grip.

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Peruna.

The grip has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Peruna will do.

A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peruna is the only remedy that has gained great popularity in these cases.

It has seldom failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading and most generally used remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

W. H. Parsons is Ex-State Senator and Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, and was also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman says:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials as to the efficacy of Peruna in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippe with which I have been afflicted for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly celebrated formula. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week.

"It is especially good in toning up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration.

"My numerous friends in Texas, where I have had the honor to command a brigade of her Veteran Cavalry in a four years' war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Peruna as a sense of obligation on my part for its wonderful efficacy."—W. H. Parsons.

No Time Like the Present.

If you are suffering from the after-effects of la grippe—if you have become discouraged in your attempts to cure yourself with other treatments, take a bottle of Peruna now.

A bottle of Peruna taken during the beginning of the disease is worth more than a dozen bottles after the trouble has become deep-seated.

La Grippe Affected Lungs.

Mrs. Olive Cushman, Fonda, Ia., writes:

"Two years ago I was taken very sick with la grippe. It started on my lungs. Our home physician did all he could for me, but it did me but little good. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman and he prescribed for me. I followed his advice and my cure is permanent, I am sure. I have a good appetite, sleep well and enjoy life. I am so happy to be well once more. 'A friend in need is a friend indeed,' and such a friend has Peruna been to me."

Pe-ru-na, a Good Medicine for La Grippe.

Mrs. Louisa Eastman, Lancaster, Wis., writes:

"I am all right. I do not think I need any more treatment. I am able to do my own work which I could not do at the time I wrote you. My cough is gone, my appetite is good, I sleep good, and my bowels are all right. I think Peruna is a good medicine for the grip."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26. Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60

32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11036. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, 4 0
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoise, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

O'Brien's British Cycles

10 YEARS GUARANTEE

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT ULSOOR.

Accused Gets Ten Years' Hard Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 21.

The Sessions Judge Mr. F. Rinnie to-day delivered Judgment in the case known as the Ulsoor Rock Attempt at Murder where the butler of Mr. Devas of the Essex Regiment shot three times at a Police constable with a revolver in his master's house, inflicting severe injuries.

The accused's defence was that the constable tried to commit theft on his master's property at night and that he shot him in self-defence.

The prosecution alleged that the accused on being arrested was allowed to go to the house on the pretence of feeding the dogs before going to the Police station when he murderously assaulted the constable.

The case evoked considerable interest locally and occupied five days before the Court.

The Judge found the accused guilty of attempt to murder and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement.

JUTE CULTIVATION.

Successful Results in the Behar Districts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 21.

Cultivation of Jute in Behar during the past year has been most successful.

Several thousand acres have been put under the plant and the yield has been good both in quantity and quality.

The Zamindars and ryots are said to be now convinced that the crops will pay, as they have seen the results gained by European planters.

We may therefore, expect Jute cultivation to become popular in the various districts in Behar, particularly as the experiments in Sugar and Cotton have not come up to much.

In Orissa also, the experimental raising of fibre has been attended with success, and there is every sign that the people will take kindly to its cultivation.

The exceptionally high prices which raw jute commands in the Calcutta market, both for consumption in local mills and for export to Europe, promise handsome returns to cultivators.

PINJARAPOLE FOR MADRAS.

Governor Lays Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, yesterday evening laid the foundation-stone of the local S. P. C. A. Pinjarapole or refuge for old worn out animals, in presence of a large and influential gathering. Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley were received by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam, President of the S. P. C. A. who made a short speech in which he stated that efforts to establish the present institution had extended over eight years donations amounting to Rs 33,000 had been collected and work commenced, and now the Society had been rewarded for its effort by the generous donation of Rs. 100,000, from the Maharanee Rewa of Vizianagram who had given Rs. 90,900 to Pinjarapole and Rs 10,000 to the funds of the S. P. C. A. A silver trowel and a silver square were presented to His Excellency who made a lengthy and sympathetic speech.

RAILWAY BOARD TENDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

In October last the Railway Board called for tenders for the supply of 580,000 timber sleepers for the North-Western Railway during the year 1907. The following tenders were accepted :—

Messrs. Ratan Singh and Isakim Singh, 40,000.
Nepal Sal—Atkinson, 50,000.
Nepal Sal—Bartram and Son, 350,000.
West Australian Jarrah also 50,000. New South Wales Hardwoods—Ewing and Co., also 90,000 New South Wales hardwoods.

A CHAMBER FORMED FOR TUTICORIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

The European merchants of Tuticorin have formed a Chamber of Commerce, as it has been felt for some time that such a Chamber would benefit the port; and with the sympathetic view recently taken by the Government of Madras of the requirements of this port, it is felt that the interests of the Mercantile community there will be promoted in every direction.

FAMILY DISSENSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hare Intervenes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

It would appear that serious dissensions prevail in the family of the Nawab of Dacca and that a deputation waited on the Lieutenant Governor asking him to intervene. This, Mr. Hare agreed to do with the aid of the members of the deputation.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Managing Committee's first Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 20.

The first meeting of the Committee constituted by the Government of Madras for the management of the new Pasteur Institute in Southern India, was held in Madras this morning, Surgeon-General Browne presided and in his opening speech said that as the Institute was to be supported by subscription, the first business of the Committee would be to find funds. He had received a communication from Governments suggesting that Bombay, the Burma and the Ceylon Governments might be exhorted to contribute as well as the Native States which would benefit by the Institute.

BURGLARY AT THE MADRAS MUSEUM.

Large Haul of Valuable Coins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

A great deal of excitement had been caused in Madras by a burglary which took place this week in the Government Central Museum. Very little is at present known of the value of the property stolen, but a large number of very valuable gold coins, many of them of Roman origin have been stolen. The thieves effected an entrance into the Museum building by climbing over the temporary scaffolding which has been recently put up in connection with repairs to the roof. No clue to the thieves has yet been discovered.

THE Austrian Lloyds s.s. "Gisela," from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via. Karachi on the evening of the 20th instant and may be expected here on or about the 31st instant.

TRADING BY PRIZE BRIBES.

Important New Scheme.

(CONTINUED.)

A new and elaborate system of trade bribery by coupon prizes has been devised, and attempts to thrust it into popular favour are already on foot. The scheme, however, is foredoomed to the most strenuous opposition of the grocers of the country.

The scheme springs from a combination of manufacturers of articles usually sold by grocers. The idea, which is understood to be of American origin, is set forth in circulars which have been widely issued. No less a sum than £5,000 is offered in prizes or cash bonus, and the prizes range in value from one of £1,000 to 500 of £1 each. The coupons of each individual manufacturer are to bear a letter of the alphabet, and prizes are to be awarded to those who collect the largest number or complete sets of such coupons, or, alternatively, to those who secure the largest number of coupons bearing one particular letter; while, to facilitate the operation of the scheme a medium is to be provided in the nature of an "exchange" whereby people may exchange superfluous coupons for others they desire to possess.

In referring, at a Birkenhead meeting, to this new scheme, Mr. J. P. Evans, the president of the Northern Council of Grocers' Associations, said that there was grave necessity for retail grocers to keep on their guard, for although one "combine" was finished, another had appeared on the horizon. He advised grocers to follow up the victory obtained against the Soap Trust by defeating this new scheme under which grocers would become merely penny-in-the-slot machines, ready to hand out to the public those articles for which the prize-coupons have created a demand.

Mr. Giles, Secretary of the Federation of Grocers, said to-day :—"The *Daily Mail* can state in the most positive manner that the Grocers' Federation is absolutely opposed to the scheme. We are going to fight it tooth and nail"

COUPONS IN SOAP TRADE.

The recent agitation in connection with the Soap Trust revealed not only the extent to which the coupon system had prevailed in the soap trade, but also the extreme disfavour with which its working was regarded by retailers. The points of objection are that an advertising scheme of the kind creates a demand more for the coupons themselves than for the articles to which the coupons are attached. A further objection is the temptation afforded by the coupon system to domestic servants to be wasteful in their use of goods, so as to increase the quantity consumed, and consequently the number of coupons obtainable.

The new scheme was discussed this week at a meeting of the Liverpool and District Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association. It was pointed out that the scheme in question aimed at converting into proprietary articles such goods as sugar, tea coffee, syrup, ground rice, peas, salmon, margarine, etc., and its effect would be to force the grocer to add to his already varied stock of similar goods, and coerce him into stocking a great number of proprietary articles for which there is at present no demand.

A resolution was unanimously passed pledging the members of the Association to oppose by every means in their power the pernicious alphabetical coupon scheme which is being launched.

In the circular the names of firms who have entered into this coupon "combine" are given as follows:—

Mackenzie and Mackenzie, Ltd., Edinburgh.
G. P. Government Tea Company, 16, America-square E.C.
H. Becker, 105, Upper Thames-street, E.C.
Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Devizes.
Carr and Son, New Southgate, N.
Farrow and Company, Peterborough.
Fairrie and Company, Ltd., Liverpool.
Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.
Morris and Jones, Liverpool and Manchester.
Peter Keevil and Sons, Ltd., 370, Edgware-road, W.
Sapon, Ltd., King William-street, E. C.
Sun Food Company, 28, Mark-lane, E. C.
George Hamlett and Sons, Ltd., Winsford Cheshire.
Premier Salt Company, Marylebone.
Remylins, 105, Upper Thames-street, E. C.
Edward Mainwaring, Peckham.
Joshua Appleby and sons, Ltd., Liverpool.
Proprietors, Welcome Tea, 21, Queen Elizabeth-street, S. E.
K. C. Soap and Polish Company Ltd., 92, Bishopsgate-street, Without E. C.
Lucerna Anglo-Swiss Milk Chocolate Company, 13, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, E. C.
"Lloyd's Weekly," "Daily Chronicle," and "The Reader," Whitefriars-street, E. C.

DEATH IN THE LIFT.

Lady's Terrible Experience.

HIGH ELEVATORS MAY CAUSE LOCKJAW.

Lockjaw may follow nervous shock experienced by women and children who are making their first trip on speedy lifts. A number of cases are cited in proof of this, and the latest is reported to-day from Morristown, New Jersey, where Mrs. Hennion, aged twenty six, lies dead.

The lady had never been in a New York express elevator, which will make the journey from top to bottom of a twenty storey sky scrapper without a halt. Last week she went up to do Christmas shopping, together with her husband. She entered the express lift on the tenth floor of a furniture shop. The attendant threw back the lever and the car shot downwards. The swift descent terrified Mrs. Hennion, and during the few seconds occupied in the trip, she sustained an acute nervous shock. The efforts of her husband to calm her, it appears, were futile, and when the ground floor was reached she was assisted into the fresh air, which apparently recovered her. She then sought to dismiss the matter from her mind, but a few days later lockjaw, directly attributed to the nervous shock, intervened, and death followed. The lady was strong and healthy and of average courage.

WISHED FOR MARRIAGE.

Dying Man Summons his Sweetheart.

The announcement of the death on Wednesday of Mr. Barcley Ward at his country home, Barclay, near Huntington, Long Island, is followed by the statement that he had made all preparations for a civil marriage with Miss Louise McAllister, daughter of the late Mr. Ward McAllister, to whom he had been engaged eighteen years. Miss McAllister was summoned by telephone, and hastened to her dying fiance. She found a civil contract drawn and a notary ready. She was surprised, and insisted on the document first waiving her dower rights. She telephoned her mother, who advised her against the marriage, as did also the McAllister family physician and Miss Enright, a friend who was with her. Mr. Ward said he would not press his wishes too far and died three hours after Miss McAllister's departure.

Mr. Ward was one of the oldest members of the New York Yacht Club in point of membership.

MR. BRYAN'S CRITICISM.

Concurs with President Regarding Japan.

Mr. Bryan has pronounced Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress as the most important of State papers, saying that it contained much that was Democratic, and was worthy of public thanks, despite the purloining of which it gave evidence.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, had according to Mr. Bryan proclaimed some doctrines which were deserving of severe criticism. Mr. Bryan considers the President's remarks on government by injunction to be unsatisfactory to the Labour Party.

Regarding the Japanese question, he concurs with the president as to the necessity for legislation to protect the treaty rights of foreigners, but such legislation should not deny to individual States the right to protect themselves in local matters.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Major Elliot of the 30th Lancers is appointed 2nd in Command of that regiment.

Captain Anderson of the 73rd Infantry is appointed officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa.

Major J. H. Twiss, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, is transferred to the Lahore Cantonment as Assistant Commanding the Royal Engineer.

Colonel J. A. Tanner, Assistant Adjutant General R.E., is transferred to the Military Works Service, and is appointed Officiating Deputy Director General Military Works.

The death is reported of Lieutenant J. M. Craigie of the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, at Multan, on the 20th of December, from enteric fever.

COUNT BONI DE CASTELLANE has an opportunity to add to the income allowed him by the French divorce court. From the popular Cafe Martin, Fifth-avenue, New York, has come an offer of £2,000 a year for his services as head waiter there. The Count has not yet replied.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TRIALS.

My forecast for "The Trials," to be run to-day at Calcutta, is as follows :—

Sacristan.
Saloon.
Prince Lyon.

The Viceroy's Cup will be referred to later.

"TRUE BLUE."

CALCUTTA RACES.

Handicaps and Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

The following are the Horses left in for the principal races to-morrow :—

BURDWAN CUP.

Olynthus ; Kipling ; Seclusion ; Hoop Iron ; Decoration ; Loch Lockie ; Pennant and Santa Maria.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.

Minimus ; Matalgia, Lady Avon ; Duplex II ; Lady Grey II ; Solace ; Psalm ; and Haslenut.

THE TRIALS.

Foot-print 9st 3lbs ; Fitzgrafton 9st 3lbs ; Prince Lyon 9st 3lbs ; Contest 9st 3lbs ; The Master 9st 3lbs ; Amplify 9st 3lbs ; Clear Artist 9st 3lbs ; Mallard 9st 3lbs ; Sacristan 9st 1lb ; Steinhager 8st 13lbs ; Trencherman 8st 10lbs ; and Saloon 7s 3lbs.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.

Lady Metal 10st 1lb ; Dramatic 9st 10lbs ; Clynder 9st 9lbs ; Flotsam 9st 7lbs ; Leda 9st 5lbs ; Cyril 9st 5lbs ; Rustile 9st 5lbs ; Rundah 9st 3lbs; Boquet 9st 1lb ; Meadow Saffron 8st 13lbs ; Lady Anna 8st 11lbs ; Carnival 8st 8lbs ; Foy 8st 8lbs ; Jack Sheppard 8st 8lbs ; Projecture 9st 3lbs ; Dea 8st 11b ; Lipscombe 8st 1lb ; Nirvana 7st 13lbs ; White Heather 7st 8lbs ; Pallas 6st 9lbs ; and Colina 6st.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Clear Artist, the property of Mr. Bleach beat Foot-print this morning by nearly a length. He was going fairly comfortable at the finish.

Long Tom has not been really extended.

Green Stone, the winner of two big races at Poona, is not very well, having slightly injured himself at one of the jumps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Long Tom after a short sharp gallop this morning pulled up very lame and limped away slowly.

The Book-makers have extended his price to tens when in reality it ought be a hundred.

Munderah has been scratched from all engagements and Cherson is likely to follow, for he has been in his stable ever since last Saturday's race.

The Master continues to improve daily.

LATER.

The following is the latest betting on the Trials to be run to-morrow on horses left in after to-day's scratchings :—

2 to 1 against Sacristan.
3 to 1 Saloon.
4 to 1 Fritzgrafton.
6 to 1 Prince Lyon.
10 to 1 Contest.
12 to 1 The Master and Mallard.
From fifteens to thirties the others.

BOMBAY 2nd EXTRA ME TING.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Losers' Plate, 3-30 p m
2nd Race—The Selling Plate, 3-50 p m
3rd Race—The Christmas Plate, 4-20 p m
4th Race—The Winter Plate, 4-50 p m
5th Race—The Holiday Plate, 5-20 p m
6th Race—The Small Arab Plate, 5-50 p m

By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. G. Sargant and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers their string Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba	..	...	...	2-50 p m
Church Gate ...	...	...	...	2-55 p m
Grant Road ...	...	..	...	3-1 p m
Arrives at Mahalaxmi		..	..	3-5 p m

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay 21st December, 1906.

POLO IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

Two matches in the first round of the Veringopal Polo Tournament were played on Government House Ground, Guindy, Madras, yesterday afternoon. The 30th Lancers easily beat the Bangalore Gymkhana the final score being ten goals and seven subsidiaries to Bangalore's nil. In the second match, the Fatteh Maiden Team from Hyderabad and Madras Gymkhana played a very fast galloping game, and Madras finally won by six goals to four.

LAHORE DOG SHOW.

Good Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.

The tenth Lahore Dog Show will be held on 27th and 28th instant. The entries are better than last year and mount up to 221, the chief being fox terriers 82, grey hounds 17, Dachshunds 17, Scottish terriers 16, Airedele terriers 18, Cocker spaniels 16, Irish terriers 18, and Great Danes 9.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

A Class Handicap Race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	All'ces. M	S	Entered by
Sapphire	10	0	Mr R H H Hopkins
Eileen IV	Scr		Mr N N Wadia
Turquoise....	11	30	Mr F J Preston
Melody	14	0	Mr J B K Macbeth

Special Course.—From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon, thence to north Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee vessel twice round leaving all Marks to starboard. 10·7 miles—Time limit—2-15 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	All'ces. M	S	Entered by
Blaud	Scr		Mr J B Aspinwall
Trixie	Scr		Mr R E Monteath
Sayonara	8	30	Capt Erikson and Mr A L Whittell
Erin	Scr		Mr R H Ireland

Special Course.—From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon thence to North Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard, thence round Course No. 3. Committee Vessel to middle ground Buoy South Troopship Buoy, Committee vessel all marks to starboard. 7·50 miles—Time limit—6-15 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Start at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M	S	Entered by
Mag	Scr		Mr C H Byrne
Lapwing	6	30	Capt Gillespie, R E
Blaud	6	30	Officers, R.E.
Midget	10	0	Officers, R.A
Jean	13	0	Mr A C L MacLean
Gorahe	14	0	Comdr. J M Wilson R I M

From Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy thence to Committee Vessel, thence to middle ground Buoy, thence to South Troopship Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel, all marks after the start to be left to starboard. Course No. 14 Revised followed by Course No. 2—5·5 miles—Time limit—5-15 p.m.

KARACHI HUNT.

December 9th.—The hounds met at the New Jail Only a small field turned out, but the ladies were as usual, well represented—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Travers and Mrs. Northen being out. The Master commenced by drawing the orchards to the north of the Jail. Here the hounds picked up a line, and worked it out slowly to the bed where they checked. A cast on the far bank put them right, and picking up an improving scent they ran a tremendous pace towards Rai Singh's Well, and we had to go fast to keep with them. Hunting nicely through the Pinjrapol fields along the road side, they suddenly swung over to the left in the direction of the Bunnia's Crossing. The Master, thinking that our fox had got back into the orchard, tried to whip off, but the hounds were running too strongly, and they finally rolled their quarry over in the open after a ringing run. One or two wide casts were then made to try and pick up the line of a 'traveller' who had been viewed away by some shepherds, but scent failed us entirely.

December 13th.—The hounds met at 7-15 a.m. at Rai Singh's Well, when a small field, including Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Northen, and Mrs. Wren, turned out. It was the first cold morning we have had, and the hounds looked keen and well. Finding in the rough scrub on the north side of the road, the hounds burst away with a crash of music, and ran at a great pace over the Bund country and on towards the Ruined Cottage. A momentary check and they were on again, and running from scent to view rolled their jack over near the river, after a capital gallop of 17 minutes. We watered at the Long Bund, and then drew Graham's Spinney where we got on to the line of a real stout jack, who set his mask for the hills. The hounds hunted grandly over very difficult, bare and open country and had finally to be whipped off at the top of Magar Pir Hills after a run lasting 35 minutes. From start to finish it was a capital mornings sport and the hounds hunted better than we have ever seen them.

December 16th.—The hounds met at Landhi Station at 7-30 when a small and select field turned out. It was the Master's intention to draw the Alladad covert, but before we got half way there, we were galloping with the hounds streaming away in front of us, with lots of music, towards the sea. The going was splendid and the short turf held the scent well. The hounds were never at fault, and finally ran into there quarry, a fine big dog jack, after a run lasting 35 minutes in which we covered about 5 miles of fine country. After watering at the Masjid, the Master drew down wind, towards the Subadar's Khete. Twice the hounds picked up a line—the first time the scent was fouled by a herd of cattle, who crossed the line, and on the second occasion, we ran out of scent on some bare open ground. It was getting very hot, so the hounds were whipped off homewards at 9-45, and we repaired to the Dak Bungalow to do ample justice to a capital breakfast which that keen sportsman and rider, Mr. Lucas, had kindly provided.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Drake Brockman is confirmed as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr H. Pearson is appointed Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, *vice* Mr A M Dunne resigned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Coventry, Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, is granted leave for nine months consequent on Mr Renther being appointed Chief Conservator of Forest of the Central Provinces. Messrs Carr McIntire, Gradon, Mercer, Muriel, Jackson, and Rogers are all granted steps in the Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Assistant Commissary, Rush to be Inspector of Explosives to the Government of India for three years *vice* Lieutenant Turner.

The Governor-General-in-Concil is pleased to invest the Railway Board with all the powers and functions of the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 49 of the Indian Railways Act 1890, in the matter of agreements with Railway Companies for the construction of rolling stock, plant or machinery used on, or in connection with, railways, or for leasing or taking on lease any rolling stock, plant, machinery or equipments required for use on a railway, or for the maintenance of rolling stock, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in the exercise of the said powers or functions, act in accordance with the general rules or orders on the subject passed from time to time by the Government of India in the Finance department.

Mr. Rostan acts as Assistant Comptroller, Delhi Post Office, *vice* Mr. Antony on short leave.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, C. S. is granted leave from the 17 December for eleven months.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Browne, the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted to class I, first grade, State Railways.

Mr. Scott officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway *vice* Mr. Hales on leave.

Mr. G. Murray officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Major Murray, R. E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is placed on special duty on the N.-W. Railway.

It is notified that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for a 5' 6" guage Railway from Sonnair, *via* Morsi to Amraoti, a distance about 90 miles. The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay and will be known as the Sonnair-Amraoti Railway Survey.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Nedham, Majors Hodgson and Eardly Howard, Lieutenant Knowles and Captain Palin are granted steps of promotion from the 1st January.

The Governor-General cancels all orders setting apart as military prisons any buildings at Peshawar, Dagshahi, Lucknow, Quetta, Bangalore, Trimulgherry, Thayetmyo, Poona and Aden, and sets apart the said building as detention barracks.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

United Provinces Light Horse :—Captain Adam son to be Major, *vice* Newcomen, and Lieutenant Maxwell, Captain, *vice* Adamson.

Allahabad Rifles :—Lieutenant Morphen Hilt to be Captain and W. C. Galloway, Second-Lieutenant.

Burma Railways :—Messrs. C. Campbell and N. Hardwick are gazetted Second Lieutenants ;

N.-W Railway Rifles, Second Lieutenant Opson ; South Indian Rifles, Lieutenant Martin ; Malabar rifles, Lieutenant Anderson ; and Kolar Gold Fields Rifles, Second-Lieutenant Vine—all rise in their commissions.

RELIEF RETURNS AND CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Numbers in receipt of relief and on works are 218 in East Bengal, 36,559 in Bengal and 2,727 in the United Provinces. There has thus been an increase of about 1,000 in the United Provinces and a decrease of 3,000 in Bengal and a decrease of 700 in East Bengal since the previous week.

Standing crops are generally good in Burma, moderate in East Bengal, favourable in Bengal and the United Provinces. Though rain is urgently wanted, crops are good in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces, while in parts of Bombay they are withering for want of rain and in parts of Madras have been damaged by heavy rain.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 19th December :—

Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain in parts Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Slight damage to crops by locusts in parts Karachi, Larkina, Satara and Mahi Kantha, insects in parts Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar and unfavourable winds in parts Palanpur and Cutch. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed and threshing continues. Rabi sowing nearing completion. Cotton picking progressing in Sukkar, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Deccan and Kaladgi. Supply of drinking water sufficient. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar Poona and Sholapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder supply sufficient. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Deccan and Karnatak 23 per cent. above normal to 28 per cent. less than normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss, says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Commonson Monday, Dec. 3, Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies: Whether his Majesty's Government had yet arrived at any decision with regard to the new Transvaal Ordinance, which proposes to inflict disabilities upon his Majesty's Indian subject resident in the Transvaal.

Mr. Churchill : The Secretary of State has informed the High Commissioner that he is not able without further consideration, to advise his Majesty that the Ordinance referred to should be brought into operation, and it will therefore not be further proceeded with at present. (Cheers.)

THE PRESS AND THE DEPUTATION OF BRITISH INDIANS.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether the report of the proceedings of the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State on behalf of British Indians in the Transvaal on Thursday, Nov. 8, and appeared in the *Times* newspaper on the next day, was communicated to the *Times* by any official of the Colonial Office; and, if so, seeing that no reporters of the Press were allowed to be present, and that the members of the deputation were bound to secrecy, why this report was communicated to the *Times* and not to those organs of the Press which are supporters of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Churchill : The report was not communicated to the *Times* by any official of the Colonial Office.

Sir H. Cotton : May I ask whether at the conference Lord Elgin said it was at his wish that no reporters were present. How in those circumstances did a verbatim report appear in the *Times* the next morning ?

Mr. Churchill : I can only say that no representative of the Press in the ordinary sense—no reporters—were present, and that no report of the process ings was supplied by the Colonial Office. The hon. member is as able as I am to find out how it was the report appeared.

Mr. Carson : Was any report taken at the time for the Colonial Office ?

Mr. Churchill : I do not know, I do not think so.

Sir H. Cotton : Were there not two shorthand reporters taking a verbatim report ?

Mr. Churchill : I understand from the question the hon. member has put to me that it was at Lord Elgin's desire no reporters were present.

Sir H. Cotton : Shorthand writers.

Mr. Churchill : If any member of the deputation or anybody else present took shorthand notes, that is another matter.

Sir H. Cotton : Were not official shorthand writers there ?

Mr. Churchill : I do not know. I was not present ; but if so there will be a record kept at the office, but the report, however collected, was not communicated from the Colonial Office.

Mr. Harold Cox : May I ask was there not a similar incident in relation to a deputation to the India Office ?

Mr. Morley : A report appeared, but it was issued without the authority or knowledge of the India Office. We had, of course, our own official reporter and a report for our own use.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. Hart Davies asked the Secretary of State for India : When the Report of the Committee on the extended employment of natives of India in the higher branches of the public service may be expected.

Mr. Morley : I understand my honourable friend to refer to the committee of the Governor-General's Council appointed to consider reforms in the Indian Councils, and I believe that its report will shortly be considered by the Government of India.

THE OPIUM EDICT.

On Tuesday, December 4, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether the cultivation of opium in China was under observation and report, in order to ascertain whether the recent edict of the Chinese Government was being effectively enforced within the empire.

Sir E. Grey : In answer to other questions I have already explained the difficulty of procuring trustworthy information as to the area of opium cultivation. But the Consuls in China will report to be the best of their ability as to the manner in which the edict will be carried into effect.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION BENGAL.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he can inform the House when it is intended to restore to his ordinary duties the member of the Indian Civil Service who has been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to be Director of Public Instruction in that province, in disregard of public and departmental protests ; and whether due consideration will be paid to public feeling in the matter by the selection of a member of the Indian Educational Service to succeed him in that office.

Mr. Morley : As I have already stated, I have no reason to think that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has abandoned the intention which he expressed in 1905 of replacing Mr. Earle by a member of the Indian Educational Services within two or three years from that time ; but I do not know the precise date at which he proposes to effect the change.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE PATIALA STATE COLLEGE.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether Mr. E. Candler, formerly a newspaper correspondent, who was on Sept. 21 appointed temporarily to be a member of the Indian Educational Service, has now been appointed to the Principal of the Mahraja's College in the Patiala State ; and, if so, whether he has given his sanction to this appointment, in view of the rule which prohibits the employment of any European in an Indian native state without such sanction ; whether the appointment was offered to any of the distinguished university graduates, Indian and European, who are permanent members of the Indian Educational Service ; and whether, seeing that the Patiala College, has been for the past seventeen years in charge of a highly-qualified Indian principal who has occupied the post with credit, and also that no reason has been publicly assigned for his supersession. he will state why the appointment of a gentleman, by profession a journalist, to this important educational office, has been permitted.

Mr. Morley : I am aware that there was a proposal to appoint a European graduate to the Mohindar College, Patiala, but I do not know if Mr. Candler (who is a graduate of the University of Cambridge) is the person selected. It is in the competence of the Government of India to sanction the employment of Europeans in Native States.

THE SICKNESS AT RAWAL PINDI.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he has received any reply to his cable of Thursday, Oct. 29, regarding the prevalent sickness at Rawal Pindi.

Mr. Morley : I have not yet heard from the Government of India, but I have asked them to let me have a report by telegraph.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIAN NOBLEMEN DESIRING TO LEAVE INDIA.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India ; If he will lay upon the table any orders or instructions of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, issued during the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, requiring the feudatory princes who may desire to leave India to obtain the previous permission of the Viceroy ; whether these orders are still in force ; and, if so, whether Indian noblemen in British territory are subject to similar restrictions on their freedom.

Mr Morley : The circular letter of the Government of India to local governments and administrations, laying down the procedure to be followed when native chiefs proposed to leave India for purposes of foreign travel, was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India of Aug. 25, 1900, a copy of which is in the library of the House of Commons, and it does not seem necessary to lay it upon the table. The circular is still in force. It does not apply to others than native chiefs.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

On Thursday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce desire it to be known that they have never contemplated, and are not contemplating, and deputation regarding the partition of Bengal, and that the use of their name in connection with suggested deputations against such partition is without foundation and absolutely unwarranted ; and what action, if any, he intends to take in regard to this declaration.

Mr. Ellis : The Secretary of State has observed a statement to the effect mentioned in the public Press. He does not propose to take any action in regard to it.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS AS SPECIALISTS.

Mr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India : If he can now say how many Indian Medical Service officers had been appointed as specialists under the Indian Army Order regarding specialists' appointments in India ; how many officers so appointed by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service had received the special remuneration authorised for such appointments ; and how many were natives of India.

Mr. Ellis : Up to Sept. 20, 1906, fifty-eight officers of the Indian Medical Service had been recognised as specialists and fifteen of them had been posted to vacancies and drawn the allowance. Only one native of India had applied for recognition as a specialist and he had received it. I have no later figures, but it was intended at the time mentioned that the other officers who had been recognised as specialists should (unless transferred to civil employment) be posted to appointments as soon as opportunities occurred.

THE RUSSO-BRITISH LOAN TO PERSIA.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether the negotiations in connection with the projected Russo-British loan to Persia are now completed.

Sir E. Grey : I am unable at present to make any statement on the subject.

In answer to a further question from Sir E. Sassoon.

Sir E. Grey said : It is obvious that a matter of this kind cannot be arranged without the consent of the three Governments concerned. When anything has been definitely settled it will be made known.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

HOME.

COURT.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Sandringham on Saturday. Their Majesties, with the King and Queen of Norway, held, a review of Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers.—The Prince of Wales opened the new Liverpool Cotton Exchange last Friday.

Ecclesiastical.—Dean Stubbs was consecrated as Bishop of Truro last Friday.—That being the day of intercession for foreign missions, the Bishop of Madras preached at St. Paul's on Christianity in India.—Provost Kenneth Mackenzie, of St. Paul's Dundee, has been elected Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.—Mr. Bernard Shaw, lecturing last week for the Guild of St. Mathew, dwelt on the necessity of religion to the human race and on the non-religious character of prevalent religious beliefs.—Three eminent Architects are to report on the alleged danger to St. Paul's Cathedral from subsidence of the ground.

Education Bill.—Lord Lansdowne received last week a Roman Catholic deputation who thanked the lords who had amended the Education Bill.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Oxford on Saturday night, said that if the House of Lords persisted the issue would come to be whether the country was to be governed by the King and the peers or by the King and his people.—The Prime Minister, replying to the Nonconformist request for the rejection *en bloc* of the Lords amendments, says the Government will take the course which appears most likely to ensure that the Bill will effect the purpose they have in view.

Football.—The South Africans on Saturday beat Wales at Swansea by a goal and two tries to nothing.—An international trial match between England and the Rest was won by the Rest.

Ireland.—The Court of Appeal has allowed the Dublin Town Clerk's appeal against an order of the King's Bench Division, directing him to submit the corporation's books to Mr. Drury, whom the Local Government Board, it seems, had not legally invested with the powers of auditor.—In the Fitzgerald divorce case, judgment has been entered against the husband.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed Mr. Justice Channell's judgment dismissing an action brought against a watchmaker for selling foreign watch-cases before they had been legally assayed and marked.—The House of Lords has reversed a decision of the Court of Appeal that certain life insurances were liable to estate duty. The House is now hearing the West Riding Education appeal.—A verdict for £

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	mutilated	=	
3 per cent. Reuten	95 1/4 ex x	=	
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 3/16	=	,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 3/16	=	+ 3/8
2 months hence	32 1/4	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	69 3/8	=	+ 3/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·25 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·49 1/2	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand	4·83 1/4	=	+ 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	Since 19th Oct
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6	do.	= unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/8	do.	= ,, + 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	do.	= ,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	do.	= ,, + 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	5 pr. ct.	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	5 1/4 pr. ct.	=	+ 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £10,0000 for South America.

Rates Council Bills allotments, Transfers on Bombay Rs. 200,000
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000
Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,00,000

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	30,000,000	Dec	2,800,000
Public Deposits	7,000,000	Inc	400,000
Other do	44,100,000	Inc	2,303,000
Govt. Securities	18,800,000	unchgd	
Other do	32,900,000	Inc	3,800,000
Notes and Gold	19,700,000	Dec	2,000,000

The Banks reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
Mid Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	12,000 bales
Spot	3·63 + 03
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 5/16 unchanged
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000 bales
Imports	28,000 bales
Futures closed	quiet

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·31	5·33	5·33
unqd	+ 01	unqd
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5·34	5·36	5·38
— 01	— 01	— 01
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·39	5·40	5·35
— 01	— 01	— 01

Receipts at U. S. Ports	46,000 bales
Do. last year	39,000 ,,
Imports to Great Britain	28,000 ,,
Do. do. Continent	22,000 ,,

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·45 ungd
Futures, month of Dec.	9·34—36
Do. month of March	9·32—36

* Declined owing to week cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/4 ungd
Futures, month of Jan	mutilated
Do. month of Mar	do
Tone at close	steady

COTTON GINNED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

The American Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned up to 13th instant at 10,099,000 Commercial bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th December.

Cotton	11,801	bales.
Wheat	11,450	cwts.
Linseed	2,317	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	38	do
Gingellyseed	17,351	do
Poppyseed	31	do
Groundnuts	635	do
Castorseed	1,743	do
Rice	5,016	do
Myrabollams	2,598	do
Cottonseed	10,901	do
Mowrasseed	189	do
Gram	4,472	do
Jowar	2,107	do
Maize	223	do

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

During the past week there has been some rain in Northern India which has greatly benefitted the standing Rabi Crops. In the South further rain has fallen; and throughout the remainder of the country bright, seasonable weather has been prevalent. Reports of the Cotton Crop from Broach and Bhownugger are favourable. From the Berars there is some talk of the Crop out-turn being less than was antisipated, but there are free sellers of these descriptions, and the wish is probably father to the thought.

Sterling Exchange has ruled very firm during the week.

The allotments of Council Bills continue extremely heavy, amounting to nearly 2 1/4 crores in the week ending on Tuesday evening. Of the one hundred and twenty lakhs allotted on Wednesday, one hundred and nine lakhs were taken in transfers, and exta transfers were allotted of 26 lakhs at 1s. 4 3/16d. after the weekly bidding.

COTTON.

The Home markets fluctuated somewhat at he early part of the past week, but on the whole the tendency was towards lower prices, and the telegrams received up to this morning showed a distinct drop all round on last week's closing rates. In Liverpool Spot sales have fallen off, and it is quite possible that the into sight figures are beginning to tell on the market, and that consumers are realizing that the prices lately ruling were due to the manipulation of American speculators and capitalists, who were "making" a market on which to sell. All scares about Crop damage are now at an end, and though a feeble effort may be made to bolster up the market for a time on, "bullish" ginners' figures, &c., the possibility that the record crop will be equalled this season is now well in sight, and prices nearer the 5d than the 6d level are almost a foregone conclusion for some time to come.

The Ginners' Report to hand this morning gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to the 13th instant, at 11,099,000 bales compared with 9,282,191 last year and 11,971,477 in 1904. It was anticipated that the figures this year would be about the same as those given, and the publication of the report has apparently had no effect on the market, which is declining slowly but steadily.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail's report.

December.	Liverpool.	New York.
14th	5·79	10·45
15th	5·72	10·35
17th	5·74	10·35
18th	5·69	10·45
19th	5·60	10·45
20th	5·63	10·45

The following are the closing quotations for futures.—Liverpool, Dec.-Jan., and New York, December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
December 14th	5·38	9·19
,, 19th	5·41	9·30
,, 17th	5·34	9·25
,, 18th	5·36	9·14
,, 19th	5·31	9·10
,, 20th	5·31	9·04

In Bombay prices ruled steady at the beginning of the week, but sellers came out on Tuesday and the markets weakened considerably, resulting in a drop of about Rs. 5 per candy all round. A considerable business was done during and at the decline, large orders being received to cover previous sales by speculators, and to sell forward as prices dropped. Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay have been fairly free, but a large amount of Cotton has to be tendered against December contracts, and there is, as yet, no actual pressure to sell ready in spite of the limited demand. The market is a good deal occupied with settlements of December contracts, and tenders against December's sales, as the approaching holidays have caused rather a rush as to complete deliveries in time. The holiday feeling is commencing at home, and little fresh business is coming forward. Exporters are completing their requirements for this month's shipment, but mills are by no means keen buyers, the decline having caused them to maintain their waiting policy. On Thursday the markets hardened slightly in the evening, and sellers were asking an advance of Rs. 2 on the opening rates, but this morning, owing to the continued decline in the Home markets, the feeling was again easier, but prices generally were quoted about 1/4 higher than yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandesh	15,386	73,486	84,125
Central India	136	2,799	2,208
Berars and Nuggur	7,271	19,367	17,618
Bombay	37,661	103,460	113,960
Central Provinces	13,237	48,515	64,248
Total Comras	63,698	249,640	281,951
Madras	3,146	17,319	8,778
Punjab	nil.	1,371	197
Cawnpore and Dharwar	1,425	8,023	7,476
Oudh	119	4,971	1,435
Rajputana, N.-W.P.	30,389	1,83,561	1,64,905
Bengal, Bengalmania	1,434	4,906	2,866
Hyderabad	600	3,784	5,826
Burma	70	695	694
Ceylon	890	3,782	4,626
Mauritius	nil.	399	194
Other Ports	nil.	73	618
Total	100,764	5,74,501	5,78,879

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	101,301
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 20th Dec.	476,504
Shipments for the week to Europe	21,911
De to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	22,956
Total	44,867
Total Shipments from 2th Oct to 20th Dec.	
Europe	183,492
Japan	90,280
China	2,910
Coast Ports	14,526
Total	291,448
Afloat in harbour for Europe	18,091
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	492

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		steady
Estimated sales		8,000 bales.
Imports		5,000 ,,
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·35	5·37	5·38
plus 04	plus 04	plus 05
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·38	5·41	5·43
plus 04	plus 05	plus 05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·44	5·45	5·40
plus 05	plus 05	—01

COTTON.—The markets closes steady with prices about Re. 1 per candy higher than the official quotations given below.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	174	166	25 Jan.
Bengal, M.G. do.	181	172	Ready.
S. Punjab M G	178	169	25 Dec.
	178	169	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	200	196	25 Dec.
	201	196	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M-G)	187	181	25 Dec.
	187	181	25 Jan.
Jalgaum (M.G.)	188	182	do
Khanganm, (M-G) fair staple	202	196	25 Dec.
Karanja (M-G) do	201	196	25 Jan.
Akola (M-G) do			
Yeotmal (M. G.)	217	211	25 Dec.
	215	209	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum and Peolgaum M-G	213	207	25 Dec.
	210	204	25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	218	212	25 Dec.
	217	211	25 Jan.
Broach (M.G.)	250	...	234 25 Mar.
Muttis (M. G.)	185	178	25 Jan.
Comri	200	...	25 Dec.
	209	...	25 Jan.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market quiet but steady. A good amount of business has passed during the last week owing to December sutta liquidation. Prices are likely to become steadier as soon as this is finished. We quote Ready 7-5, December 7-12, May 7-7-3.

RAPESEED.—Market easier. In some districts of the Punjab there has been rain and this has proved very beneficial to the growing crops. A little more would be welcomed and remove the anxiety. Prices for new crops have declined to Rs. 7/6 brown Cawnpore agency.

POPPYSEED.—Market weak at 10/2 early and 8-7-6 Agency May.

GINGELLY SEED.—Market easier. Free arrivals have checked the advance and the tendency of the market is now downward. The high rates of freight have weakened the oil-seed markets. We quote.—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	46
Do. 75 per cent.	Rs.	45
Do. 50 per cent.	Rs.	44
Black Delhi Beawar	Rs.	43
Black Kutni	Rs.	41 1/2

CASTORSEED.—Market firm at 45 Read, and 36 April—May.

COTTON SEED.—Ready is quoted 20-0 and December—January 18-0 Market quiet but steady.

MOWRASEED.—Steady at 7/2 ready.

GROUND NUTS.—Steady at 42 ready.

WHEAT.—Timely and seasonable rains have done immense good to the growing crops in the Punjab. Quotations are about 2 to 3 annas lower but owing to the higher prices ruling in the up-country Markets for ready, the decline has not been heavier. We quote White Delhi April—May 4-8-6.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Wheat	70,912 cwts.
Linseed	21,915 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	382 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,42,387 ,,
Poppyseed	1,186 ,,
Groundnuts	7,017 ,,
Castorseed	7,263 ,,
Rice	28,645 ,,
Myrabollams	20,964 ,,
Cottonseed	1,05,239 ,,
Mowrasseed	826 ,,
Gram	23,278 ,,
Joowar	19,569 ,,
Maize	509 ,,

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	Rs.	7-5-0
Forward May	Rs.	7-7-3

Rapeseed.—Tone easier.

Brown Cawnpore

Forward April-May	Rs.	7-6-0

Poppyseed.—Tone weak.

Ready	Rs.	10-2-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-7-6

Castorseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	Rs.	45-0-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	36-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone easier.

15 per cent. Mixed	Rs.	46-0-0
25 ,, ,,	Rs.	45-0-0
50 ,, ,,	Rs.	44 0-0
Black Kutnee	Rs.	41 8-0

Wheat.—Tone easier.

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 4-8-6

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY IN NOVEMBER.

	Bales.
Cotton.	
For Europe	63,726
,, Japan	30,189
,, China	300
,, Coast Ports, &c	4,422
Total	98,637
	Bales.
Wool and goat hair	4,614
	Cwts.
Linseed	182,144
Rapeseed	62,181
Gingellyseed	228,642
Cottonseed	158,724
Castorseed	56 776
Poppyseed	33,189
Mowrasseed	15,745
Other seeds	6,379
Myrabollams	47,033
Wheat	30,567
	Tons.
Manganese Ore	37,787

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th	Oct. 6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	13th Dec. 9	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	6th do. 9	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	13th do. 8	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	4,85,516	Increase
Other Deposits	27,127	Increase
Sundries	83,551	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,50,159	Decrease
Other Authorized	1,88,402	Increase
Credit on Securities	5,59,255	Increase
Loans on Securities	5,73,550	Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,85,138	Decrease
Balance with other banks	4,65,942	Increase
Sundries	1,275	do.
Bullion	1,47,103	do.
Cash	10,99,016	do.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 20 lakhs up, and that of the Bank of Madras 4 1-2 lakhs down. The official Bank rates are unchanged.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total of Council allotted during the wee ending Tuesday evening last amounted to the large sum of Rs. 2,15,90,000. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday one crore and twenty lakhs was put no for tender. of which amounts Rs. 10,90,000 was taken in bills at 1/4 3/32 and Rs. 1,09,20,000 in transfers at 1/4 5/32, tenderers at these rates receiving 11 per cent. For next week the amount to be allotted is unchanged at Rs. 1,20,00,000. Since Wednesday 32 lakhs of extra transfers have been allotted at 1/4 3-16.

The mail of the 7th December brings £120.000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay £30,000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,60,000
Bombay	,,	55,60,000
Madras	,,	12,60,000
Total	Rs.	89,80,000

The mail of the 14th December brings £80,000 silver and £40,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	,,	21,80,000
Madras	,,	1,00,000
Total	Rs.	23,10,000

The mail of the 21st December brings £160,000 silver, and £80,000 gold to Bombay, £10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,70,000
Bombay	,,	2,70,000
Madras	,,	2,00,000
Total	Rs.	11,40,000

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has continued from and advancing until in Calcutta three months' bills touched 1s. 4 23-32d. and in Bombay rates were only a point lower. In both places Bank wire touched 1s. 4 3-16d. and demand 1s. 4 9-32d. At the close there is a slight reaction from the extreme top but no weakness at the small set back. It is still all a question of money; where this is available, buyers are keen to secure present prices. Business has fallen off materially during the last week in Bombay and complaints are rife that everything is too dear. Imports are dull in the extreme and deliveries slow. Government in consequence have done a roaring trade. No less than 216 lacs of councils sold in one week and 560 lacs in two weeks and a day. Such figures are records and are all due to Jute.

Forward business is at a standstill, no one caring to anticipate events.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 21ST 1906.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Quieter.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 5/32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1/4
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 21/31 to 11/16d.
Do. 6 do. do.		1s. 4 13/16 to 27/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s D A		174 3/4
Marcks 3 do. do.		142
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		161
Shanghai 30 do. do.		222
Japan 30 do. do.		148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has fluctuated during the week between 94·15 and 95·2 for cash, and 95·2 and 95·5 for the settlement. Only a moderate business has been done as speculators are chary of holding Paper owing to the scarcity of money. At the close the market is quiet at the quotations given below and the Calcutta market is weaker to-day at 95 for cash :

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs.	95-1	
1st settlement 7th January	,,	95-3	
3 per cent cash	,,	84-0	

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	102	0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1938	102	0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1932	102	0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1965	102	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	102	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	1945	102	8
5 per cent ,, ,,	Tansa	119	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	Sanitary	117	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102	0
4 per cent ,, ,,	1964-65	102	0

BULLION.

The Silver market has fluctuated during the past week but closes steady owing to the Government of India buying in London. The offtake has been from 60 to 70 bars a day.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	33	15	0
Australian Bar Gold	33	15	3
Bombay do	34	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	84	11	0
Do. 1st settlement	84	15	0
Do. 2nd de	85	8	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market is quiet and prices are about the same as last week. The demand from Up Country is very meagre owing to failures in Amritsar, and the tightness of money. The strength of the Manchester market is fully maintained, but locally there is nothing of importance to note this week.

YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	107,000	50,000	7,800
Hongkong	100,000	50,000	1,000
	207,000 bales	102,000 bales	8,900 bales
	307,000 bales		

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market for Copper is very strong both here and at Home, and as stocks are running low, and there is very little on the way, prices have advanced, but they are still below the parity of House equivalents. Yellow metal is steady and resales amongst dealers are reported at slightly under English ruling rates

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet but steady, and no fresh business with offices doing.

SPELTER is also quiet but steady.

Market quiet—Sales have been made of Deshegur descriptions of Bengal Coal at Rs. 12-12½ for December and Rs. 13 for next year.

In English Coal a sale is reported at Rs. 18-4 for Cardiff January shipment.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Very few transactions have been reported during the week under report. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,402 1/2 and Rs. 1,400; Bank of India shares at par. In Mill Companies Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,895. Currimbhaies at about Rs. 1,200; Colaba Land and Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 995; Davids, after touching Rs. 410 have closed at Rs. 400; Empress are unchanged at Rs. 485; Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 180; Kohinoors at Rs. 690; Manekji Petits, after declining to Rs. 3,230 improved to Rs. 3,305 and have closed at Rs. 3,2821/2; Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,600; Sholahpurs at Rs. 3,600; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,470; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 115; Centuries have declined to Rs. 1,700; Textiles are quiet at Rs. 1,300; Phœnix at Rs. 102½. In miscellenous Companies Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 322; Badham Piles at Rs. 132; Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 8,800, quarter shares at Rs. 2,225; Bombay Flours have advanced to Rs. 875; Kemps are steady at Rs. 210; Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 510; Post Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 415; Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 401. In Press Companies mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 562 1/2; Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 135; Volkart are unchanged at Rs. 1,050. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys in the beginning of the week changed hands at Rs. 480 and later on they have improved to Rs. 485; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 545); Amritsar Patty have improved to Rs. 106. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DEATH OF MR. A. M. APCAR.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Apear Michael Apcar, of Kobe. Mr Apcar only returned from a visit to Yokohama on Tuesday, November 27, and he was apparently in very good health. On Wednesday evening he dined as usual at the Great Eastern Hotel and conversed with some of his friends, afterwards being apparently as well as usual, for he did not complain of indisposition. He retired to his room at about 10 o'clock and was shortly afterwards seized with apoplexy. Dr. P. Z. Martin happened to be on the premises, having been conversing with Mr. Apcar downstairs, and he immediately went to his assistance, but Mr. Apcar was at once seen to be in a very serious condition. Dr. Martin did everything possible and was speadily joined by Dr. Kilpatrick and Dr. Yamamoto; but despite the united efforts of the medical men Mr. Apcar rapidly became worse and did not regain consciousness, passing away at 1-30.

The deceased gentleman, who was of Armenian nationality, was very well known and respected in Kobe and Yokohama. He was related to the well-known Apcar family of Calcutta, proprietors of the "Apcar" line of steamships. About twenty years ago the deceased established himself at Hongkong as an import and export merchant. Some five years later he left Hongkong and went to reside in Yokohama, establishing himself there under the style of A. M. Apcar and Co. About five years ago he came to Kobe and has since carried on an extensive import and export business here and in Yokohama. He purchased the Great Eastern and Beach House, Shioya, Hotel, but these have been managed by Mr. C. M. Arratoon, Mr. Apcar regarding them in the light of hobbies in conjunction with his import and export business. The deceased was 51 years of age. He was a Mason; he never took a prominent part in public affairs, but had a large circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he will be greatly missed. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn his loss.

EVER since the Boxer troubles in 1900, the Empress-Dowager of China has had such confidence in Yuan-shai-kai, Viceroy of Chili Province, the most important Viceroyalty in the Chinese Empire, that the power vested in him for the past six years has been unsurpassed even by that of the Emperor himself. This has not been appreciated by the Manchu Princes who, it is said, have resorted to every means to strip the veteran Viceroy of his power. And not without success, it seems. For if report be true, that it has been ruled by the Throne that no Minister of the Crown shall hold more than one office, Yuan-shai-kai will have to resign the following extra seven posts:—Councillor of State; Councillor of Army Reorganisation; Councillor of Finance; Treaty Commissioner; Director-General of Telegraps; Director-General of the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan Railway and Director-General of the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway.

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X'Mas and New Year Cakes. Please compare our Rates: Plain Cakes, annas 12 per lb. X'Mas Ornamented Cakes, Re. 1 per lb. X'Mas Ornamented Cakes with Chocolate Icing, Rs. 1-4 per lb. X'Mas Ornamented Cakes with Almond Icing, Rs. 1-8 and 2 per lb.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
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Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

INDIGESTION CURED.
[INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH."]

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.

Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach, sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and quite unable to get through my housework. This state of affairs continuing for so long, seemed to completely wreck my constitution.

"I have had three children, but they were all stillborn, and the continued bad state of my health had undoubtedly something to do with that. I was advised to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and did so. After the first few doses I felt very ill, and a quantity of foul green matter was expelled. I persevered, however, with the Beans, and very soon felt that they were improving my condition. A few boxes worked a wonderful change in me, and I am now quite restored to health." Her husband corroborated!

Bile Beans for biliousness are the safest family medicine and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Obtainable of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R 1. or packed and post free from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of price, 8a, 1-3 per bottle, or Rs. 6 for six bottles.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.
Try Bile Beans free of cost. Send your name and address, the accompanying coupon, and one Anna stamp (to cover return postage) for Sample Bottle to Bile Bean Co., above address.
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Callard & Bowser's Butter Scotch.
The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

A £200,000,000 GIFT.

THE contention of the Wright Brothers may be quite sound. If their aeroplane be really what reputable witnesses have declared it to be, they are entitled to a fortune from it, and yet its mechanism may be so simple as to enable any man to copy it and reap the profit which should be theirs. When Elias Whitney first knew the cotton industry all the cotton had to be slowly separated by hand from the seed. His invention of the cotton gin affected an immediate revolution. But it was so simple a contrivance that any good mechanic could make it. Whitney could not turn out the machines quickly enough to enable him to reap the reward of his genius; everybody who had a machine-building shop was soon making the gin. His patents were no protection to him. All his profits were absorbed in legal fights for his rights. When, in 1808, his patents expired, he was as poor as when he began. The Southern States reaped £200,000,000 from his invention.

A DOG'S DAYS.

The exploits of a "reasoning" dog have been considered sufficiently interesting to be noted in a book, so perhaps they may bear retelling here. The writer in his youth had each morning to interview a number of public officials. The calls were made in a certain order, and the dog was once or twice permitted to accompany his master on the round. Thereafter, at the same hour each morning, there was a hullabaloo at the dog's kennel until he was released. Off he would go like an arrow to find his youthful lord. If the latter were not at his office, the dog would make the round of calls alone, taking each in the order which he knew his master would follow. Sometimes he would miss his master the whole way round. Back to the office he would go and await him there. He would never go home alone from these expeditions. Once he stayed the whole night at the office to the infinite annoyance of sub-editors and others. To the end of his time that faithful brute made his daily round, cheerfully enduring the irregular meal times inevitable to a dog unwise enough to devote himself to the junior graduate on a daily paper.

BRUTAL ART.

It is pleasant to read in a contemporary of the great interest taken by working men in London in their "window sill minstrels," the canaries. There is more in this to be encouraged than in the taste for caging wild singing birds. No matter how tame the bird, there comes a time each season when the passion for migration comes upon it, when it will beat its poor breast raw upon the bars of its cage in its attempt to gain freedom. There is a worse feature. The singing contests, or "races," as they are called, are often the outcome of revolting cruelty. Many of the birds which compete have been blinded. A red hot skewer is drawn across their eyes. The poor blinded creatures, hearing other birds challenging, fancy themselves in the woods again, though a stuffy bar parlour is their real environment. Why does not some ornithological Burbank give us a singing crow! The vocal organs of the master of "caws" are identical with those of the nightingale.

A SERMON WHICH GRIPPED.

"Do sermons grip?" is now the question. It depends upon the preacher. Those of a certain parson of the wilds, of whom Bishop Potter tells, certainly grip. His vocation lies among the mining camps, where he will take a room over the local grog-shop, "round up the boys," and talk them into tears and penitence. After one of his sermons he ran his eye over his rough congregation, and, picking out the greatest desperado of the lot, announced, "Billy the Kid will now take the collection." The gambler called upon sprang to his feet, seized his hat as offertory plate, and began his round. The first man he approached offered a 25 cent piece. Quick as lighting out come Billy's revolver. "Young man," he said, quite politely, as he pointed the weapon at him, "take that back. This is a dollar show." And with hat in one hand and six-shooter in the other, he put the finishing touch to the virile sermon they had heard. He got as many dollars as there were people present.

SIMPLE AND SAFE.

Mr. Julius Bertram was unwise to give notice of his intention to eject from his meeting the man who, when the tussle came, proved too strong for him. They have a much safer way than this in Australia. At a great meeting where interruptions were toward, questions were invited. A man at the back of the hall rose to take advantage of the invitation, and was asked to step up to the platform. He walked forward to do so. As he advanced some one recognised him, and without a word dropped him with a blow which would have sufficed to fell an ox. They carried the questioner out unconscious and the chairman quietly asked, "Would any other gentleman like to ask a question?" Strange to say, there was no response.

MIRRORED RIVALS.

A fox discovered in a bedroom is described as having attempted to get through a mirror. The more likely explanation is that it was trying to make its way to the rival which, from its own mirrored image, it imagined to exist in the glass. The effect of a bird or animal's seeing the reflection of itself is at times very curious. Some are frightened, and run away; others are roused to combativeness. The writer tried the effect of a mirror in an aviary containing thirty or forty birds. It appealed to the curiosity of all. The smaller birds were alarmed, and flew away; the love-birds did their best to climb with beaks and claws up the glass. All gave it up except a couple of cardinals. These butted and pecked and clawed and fluttered at the glass until the human onlookers went to tea. When another inspection was made an hour later, the two birds were still fighting their reflections. The floor in front of the glass had been worn bare of sand, the glass was smothered, and the birds had kept up the fight so eagerly that they were now exhausted, and hardly able to raise a pipe of defiance.

THE KNELL OF FASHIONS.

One of our most popular writers has lost all faith in the common sense of modern women. He believes that they are going to allow the dressmakers to cajole them again into the use of the hideous crinoline. After the long reign which the mud-sweeping skirt enjoyed, there may be some excuse for this fear of the crinoline. It really is fear which this dreadful invention inspires, or we should not so often hear men vehement ly protesting against its threatened reintroduction. The way to combat the crinoline would be to bribe some unpopular female criminal to appear upon her trial in it. Black satin gowns instantly disappeared after Maria Manning was hanged in one on the roof of Horsemonger Lane Gaol. Yellow starch went out with its inventor, Anne Turner. Condemned to die for her share in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury she appeared on the scaffold wearing a huge ruff, stiffened with the yellow starch which she had popularised. Thereafter white starch or none was the order.

WISE MEN'S FOLLY.

It will soon be a signal distinction for a branch of the public services of Europe to be able to boast that it has not been hoaxed by a disciple of the dreadful Captain of Kopesick. Turn and turn about, it was high time that the public office should contribute to the gaiety of nations. The collectors of pictures and antiquities have long borne their share of martyrdom. Even now it would hardly be safe to joke in antiquarian Paris about the Phœnician Stone. To the great and eminent Raoul Rochette, professor of archæology, and keeper of the Paris Cabinet of Antiquities, came from Malta this precious relic bearing a bilingual inscription in Greek and what purported to be Phœnician. It was dated the "85th Olympiad," which is 436 B.C. The professor accepted it as genuine; and sent a copy of the inscription to every savant in Europe for decipherment and translation. When these had exercised their talents upon it, and two of the mightiest had published glowing essays, the hideous discovery was made that the Phœnician stone was all a fake, and as modern as the clothes which the good professor wore.

THE HOPING STONE.

There is a hopeful word carved in St. Paul's Cathedral which is now likely to undergo the repair recently become increasingly necessary. That word is upon a stone with a pretty story. Sir Christopher Wren was called to rebuild the Cathedral after its demolition in the Great Fire. It has been five times destroyed in this manner, by the way. The great architect, seeking to mark the centre for his new dome sent a man to pick a stone from the heap of rubbish which the fire had left. The men brought the first to which he laid his hand. On it is inscribed the single word "Resurgam"—"I shall rise again." How shall we now get the necessary money? Property-owners within a certain distance of the Cathedral are responsible for definite sums towards the upkeep of the great building. But this is a national matter. When the present Cathedral was built the requisite three-quarters of a million was raised by placing a tax upon every chaldron of coal which entered the Port of London.

THE UNCONSCIOUS HUMORIST.

What unmeasured depths of unconscious humour the average boy has in him! A poor little chap in the slums who looks for help to one who is in the habit of befriending him and his like has just been removed to a hospital for infectious cases. He writes from his ward to acknowledge some kindness experienced at the instance of his friend, and he sets forth the hours upon visiting days during which he may be seen. But, he adds, "If there is illness in you or your family, or in your neighbourhood, do not come. I do not want to see you if there is any illness about you." The idea of a sick person's carrying infection to the inmate of a fever hospital would scarcely have occurred to any mind but a boy's.

AN eight-year-old boy, who speaks four foreign languages fluently, has been admitted to the High School, at Brookline, Massachusetts. His name is William James Sidis. He has also a remarkable knowledge of mathematics and physics.

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Years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body, cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weaknesses.

The following is from one of the many:—

Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

C. G. COOK, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—You high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st instant. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the past seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

Further information, most useful, is contained in a treatise on Electricity which I have published, a copy of which I shall be pleased to send Free and Post Paid to those who will write or send a Post Card to

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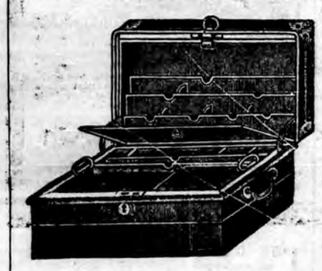

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The Bombay Gazette

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1906.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The report of the Directors of this Company state that the Directors understand that the Nagda-Muttra Railway, now under construction by the Government of India, will, as opened by sections, be entrusted to this Company to work. The first section of the line from Nagda to Shamgarh (57 miles) is expected to be opened for traffic by the 1st April next, and the section to Kotah (a further distance of 81 miles) by 1st June, 1907 The Board have recently learned with regret that the remainder of the line from Kotah to Muttra is not expected to be ready for public traffic before the end of 1908, but they trust that not only will funds be available for its more rapid completion, but that the present programme of work may be expanded to include the two short branches to Agra and Alighar, which are required to complete the new broadgauge route from Bombay to Upper India.

This increase to the area of our operations, and the anticipated expansion of traffic requirements on the old lines, are likely to involve special expenditure of Capital during the next few years. Among the more important items of this expenditure, the Board would mention the renewal of the Nerbudda Bridge and other girders, the gradual laying down of heavier permanent way, the provision of additional and more powerful engines, and of greater numbers of coaching and goods vehicles. Extensions will also be necessary of the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Workshops to meet the enlarged Broad Gauge System, and it is intended to provide for fitting the automatic brake both to coaching and goods stock, and for the completion of interlocking arrangements.

The draft of the formal contract between the Secretary of State and the Company embodying the terms on which the Company has been reconstituted has just been received and is under consideration. The certificates representing the new Capital Stock, created under that Contract and issued in exchange for part of the old Stock, will be issued to the Proprietors as soon after its execution as is possible in exchange for the interim receipts held by them in respect of the old Consolidated stock, and due notice will be given when such exchange can be made,

Subject to the approval of the half-yearly meeting, warrants for the guaranteed interest on the new Capital at the rate of three per cent. per annum, in respect of the six months ending 31st December, will be posted on the 5th January to the holders who were registered in the Company's books on the 10th December, 1906, and a resolution authorising this payment will be submitted to the meeting.

The net earnings for the June half year to be carried forward towardsthe yearly total of net earnings in which the Company will share profits when in excess of the sum of Rs. 200,00,000 plus interest charges in respect of additional Capital provided since 1st January, 1906, are Rs. 147.84.583, supplemented by Rs, 6,826, the Government share of the net earnings of the Palanpur Deesa Railway. It should be borne in mind, however, that the earnings of the second half of any year are invariably less than those of the first half, and that, after providing for the additional charges under the new Contract, the net earnings of the second half of the year may not be up to the average of the past five years, In compliance with the requirements of the Act reconstituting the Company, the Proprietors will be askod to fix the remuneration of the Directors and Secretary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Bombay, [illegible] Railway Act of 1906, the transactions of the Company in respect of the period of 50 years which ended on the 31st December, 1905, are being dealt with separately from those of the current year, upon which the dividends payable in respect of the new Capital depend. The assets and liabilities of the Company as at the 31st December, 1905, have not yet been determined between the Company and the Secretary of State, but every endeavour is being made to expedite a settlement. As soon as a settlement has been arrived at, the final distribution of the assets of the past period will be made to the Proprietors of the old stock who were registered in the Company's books on the 30th November, 1905, as provided in the Company's Act. According to the best estimate that can at present be made, and on the assumption that the Secretary of State will accept the Directors' view as to the non-liability of the Company in respect of claims amounting to about £5,000 in connection with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's Railways, the net assets available for such final distribution will amount to about £20,000, which would yield a dividend of about 5s. per cent. on the old consolidated stock.

SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, when Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra was called to the chair.

The Directors' report stated :—

The Directors regret to report that at about 10-30 p.m on 29th May 1906 a destructive Fire broke out at the Mills and out of the Sixteen blocks, in which the Mill is divided for Insurance purposes, four were totally destroyed and six sustained partial damage while the remaining six blocks were saved altogether. Fortunately the Mill was fully insured and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, on knowing of the occurrence. appointed a Loss Adjustment Committee and also appointed surveyors to estimate the loss. Your Directors also, to watch the interest of the Company, appointed their own surveyors. According to the surveyors report the loss was estimated at Rs. 5,83,395-15-4, excluding Rs. 4,200 for salvage of Machinery, Building and Accessories bought by the Company. According to the adjustment statement, the monies have mostly been received from all the Insurance Companies except two, and the Directors hope these two Companies will see their way to meet them fairly rather than give unnecessary trouble. The Directors are however taking all necessary steps to enforce their claim. Owing to the fire the mill is not working at present.

From the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss Account it will be observed that your Company has during the year under report, made a Profit of Rs. 73,569—14—10, which your Directors think, will be deemed satisfactory. Your Directors have the pleasure to inform you that the Secretaries and Treasurers have, again this time, given up their Commission for the year under report, amounting to Rs. 24,193—7—9 to which they were entitled, Looking at the present financial position of the Company, the Directers are of opinion that, it is for the benefit of all concerned if the Company is put into voluntary Liquidation. They have therefore convened an extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to give effect to their resolutions. Two of your Directors, Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra and Mr. Lalji Naranji retire from the Board by rotation, but are elegible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted and confirmed unanimously Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra and Mr. Laljee Narayanjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Dwarkadas Oodhowjee and Dwarkadas Laljee Saraya were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Thanks were accorded to the Secretaries, Treasurers and agents for their able management of the company's affairs Thanks were also voted to the chairman.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held soon after Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra being voted to the chair.

It was proposed and seconded that it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Soonderdas. Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the said Company be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. Ardasir Bomanjee Topalia, a shareholder, requested the agents not to wind up, but to go on working the Mill. The agents were wealthy and experienced people, and if they wished, they could easily go on working the Mill. If they could not float it, who else could do so? The agents were in no way to blame, adverse circumstances had been at work, but Mr. Topalia thought that the agents should keep the name of Mr. Soondardas Mooljee green and carry on the Mill's business. The speaker left the entire matter in the hands of the agents and the directors.

Mr. Laljee Naranjee explained at some length that the continued losses of the mill were so enormous that it was found next to impossible to carry it on. The agents had patiently borne the losses for eight years, but now matters had become hopeless.

The chairman said the directors and agents had done their best to keep the mill floating, but now matters had really become hopeless,

Mr. Topalia said he did not want to oppose.

The proposition was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Kursondas Dharamsey was appointed liquidator to wind up the company at a remuneration of Rs.500. It was further resolved that the liquidator be authorised to have and do exercise all or any of the power conferred upon an official-liquidator by section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1882. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT DECEMBER 23

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion and Ordination Service—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns 49, 53 and 318.
3-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnley in E.
Anthem—"O Gladsome Light"—Sullivan.
Hymns—353 and 193
Collections for—Khandalla Convalescent Home.

Services on Xmas Day, 1906.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion,
8 30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E Flat.
Hymns—60, 62 and 322
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon—Choral and Carols
Hymns—59, 62 and 60
Conections for :—" The Poor

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Choral and Eucharist—Preacher. Father Nichol on
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher. Father Biseor.
[illegible]

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A,
8 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B A.
6-3 ; p.m.—Preacher—Rev. Arthur J. Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral
11-15 a m—Matins and Sermon
12 a m—Holy Communion Plain
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay
Offertories for the " Renovation and Enlargement" of the Organ.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins,
8-30 a.m. Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
8-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. James Laing, M. A.
Hymns—1, 219, and 352.
Psalm—46 V 3.

ST. NICHOLAS' SHAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion. Hymns—323, 548
6-44 a m—Litany
Hymns—59, 369
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—53, 217, 362, 204 and 49.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services, Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
4-30 p.m.—Children's service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

Xmas Carols [illegible] Christmas.
Xmas Day.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
10 a. m.—Parade Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.
St. Stephens day } Holy Eucharist
St. John's Day } Evening
Holy Innocents } Evensong

[illegible] Church, Colaba.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—125
Hymns—97, 114 and 234

Christmas Day.
11 a.m.—Holy Service
Psalm—109
Hymns—97 and 98

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

The Admiralty.

Dec. 1.

Boatswain J Pean has been promoted to the rank of chiefboatswain in his Majesty's fleet.

Dec. 3.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Oct. 9, 1903, Rev C J Gordon Vaudin, B A, chaplain, has been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy, with a gratuity.

War Office, Dec. 4.

6th Drageon Guards (Carabiniers)—Lieut A M Swifte to be captain, in succession to Major J H A Annesley, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment; Second Lieut P H Compton to be lieutenant, vice A M Swifte, promoted.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut J Montgomery is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

6th (Inniskiling) Dragoons—Lieut S L Holland to be captain, vice C F Wilkins, resigned.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—R G P Borthwick, gentleman, to be second lieutenant (on probation), to complete establishment.

14th (King's) Hussars—Second Lieut V E Mocatta to be lieutenant, vice A L Palmer, promoted.

20th Hussars—Second Lieut C G Mangles to be lieutenant, vice P G Mason, promoted.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R W Lamb, vice H L Cottigham, retired ; R K Hezlet, on augmentation ; A Mellor, on augmentation ; the Hon O H Stanley, on augmentation; W S D Craven, on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Art.—Brevet Col T H E Acton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Major G D Baker to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Breve-Col T H F Acton. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—J E H Cockburn, vice E Wihgton, seconded; P H H Preston, vice G P C Blount, seconded; Lieut C S Chapman, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice H M Harries, seconded. The undermentioned captains to be instructors in gunnery (second class):—H R Poole, vice Capt H M Vandeleur, who has vacated that appointment; A D Murray, vice Major L D Fraser, who has vacated that appointment,

Coldstream Guards.

Lieut R F Peel to be captain, in succession to Major F S Maud, C M G, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment.

Line Battalians.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut B L Birley, from 7th batt, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort' Own), to be second lieutenant, in succsetion to Lieut H B Foster, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut H A Kaulbach is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut G B Wahab is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Royal Welsh Fusilers—Capt C H M Daughty Wylie is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Supernumerary Capt G J P Geiger to be captain, vice C H M Dougety-Wylie.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C T Becker, on completion of his period of service in command of a battallion, is placed on half pay; Major G de W Verner to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col C T Becker; Cap S C Johnston to be major vice G de W Verner.

The East Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut L A F Cane to be lieutenant, vice J F Grahame, deceased.

The Border Regt.—Lieut J W Chamley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Hampshire Regt—Cap A D Law is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt S J Jervis to be captain, vice L C Kettle, deceased.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Cap J B Pollok is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Cap E F M Urquaart is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt. —Lieut J R Bassett is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

School of Gunnery.

Capt G P C Blount, R A, to be Staff captain, vice Capt W E Manley, who has retired.

School of Musketry.

Lieut H W Todhunter, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be an assistant instructor, vice Capt G J P Geiger, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired,

Brevet.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels of Indian Army to be colonels:—H A Carleton, 12th Cav; O F Grantham, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cav; L A Gordon, 32nd Lancers; A H Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps; A P Westlake, D S O, 25th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cav. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—Majors and Brevet Lieut-Col A G Hunter Weston, D S O, R E: T E O'Leary, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) ; Lord E H Cecil, D S O Grenadier ; F F W St. John, Royal Garrison Art ; A R Austen, the King's Shropshire Light Inf G H Thosigeer, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort' Own ; the Hon C E Bingham, M V O 1st Life Guard ; H M Grenfell.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. G L R Richardson, C B, C S I, C I E Indian Army, to be lieutenant-general, in succession to General Sir C C Egerton, G C B, D S O, promoted.

Col. (Brig-Gen) G D Fanshawe, commander coast defences, is placed on half pay.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col the Hon C Lambton, D S O, half-pay, retirs on retired pay.

Major A C Hyde, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Lieut A H Nicklin, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* on Nov. 9, 1906:—Lieut W Swire, Reserve of Officer (late East Yorkshire Regt.) while employed as a company commander with the Standing Militia in Somaliland, retains the local rank of captain in the Army, which was granted to him from April 18, 1905, on appointment as company commander in the King's African Rifles.

Reserve of Officers.

C St A Wake, Esq, C M G, late captain 3rd batt Devonshire Regt. to be captain.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared into the *Gazette* of Nov. 9, 1906 :—W Swire, gentleman, late lieutenant the East Yorkshire Regt., to be lieutenant.

Army Motor Reserve.

The names of the undermentioned officers are as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 16, 1906.:—Capt Howard Martin McAllister, Lieut. Penry Vaughn Morgan, Lieut. Godolphin Henry Vane Milbank, Lieut Charles William Segrave, Lieut Herbert Meredyth Mansel-Jones, Lieut Dawson Fyers Duckworth Turner, Lieut Albert Ewram, Pyne and Second Lieut Chaplin Court Treatt,

Admiralty, 4th December.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Charles Ernest Edward Curtoys to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1868, Dated 5th December, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Henry Cooke has this day promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Rutherford Dundas

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

Collins has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 10th May, 1906.

Admiralty, 5th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1905 :—

Lieutenant Charles Keating McCallum has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 4th December, 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 11th August, 1903—

Surgeon Alastair Forbes Mackay, M.B., has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service, with a gratuity.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Mathew (seconded) to be Captain on the Seconded List, vice Francis, promoted.

Lieutenant Edwin Harold Barr to be Captain, vice Mathew, seconded. Dated 1st September, 1906.

War Office, Pall Mall, 7th December.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Bertram R. Mitford, D.S.O., from half-pay, to be a Brigadier General to command an Infantry Brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, vice Colonel E. S Browne, V.C., C.B., whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 4th December, 1906.

Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

5th Battalion, Lieutenant Stanley Pershouse, The Border Regiment, to be Quartermaster. Dated 3rd November, 1906.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Colonels are promoted to the rank of Major General to complete Establishment. Dated 1st December, 1906 —

Herbert N. Bunbury, C.B., Brigadier General in charge of Administration at Gibraltar.

George Barker, C.B, Inspector of Royal Engineers.

Sir John G. Maxwell, K.C.B, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Staff Officer to the Inspector General of the Forces.

Thomas Perrott, C. B., Brigadier General commanding Coast Defences, Scotland.

Edwin A. H. Alderson, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the King, Brigadier General commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.

James Spens, C. B, Aide de Camp to The King, a Brigade Commander in India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Metis, 2107 tons, Captain R Brown sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Loise, 2143 tons, Captain Wagner, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orria, 3525 tons, Captain R P Fysh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain J T Hirst sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2701 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gryfevale, 2845 tons Captain J W Steel sailed yesterday for P'hiladelphia with a general cargo,

THE steamer Orseolo, 2784 tons, Captain S Fennaro, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Venice, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain A McLennan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Segovia, 3795 tons, Captain C Schanfeldt arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons Captain J Bird arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo and passengers

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Proserpine.....Capt. James .....R Navy
R I M S Cunning.....Comd Rose .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt HChristian.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Comdr Luck.....R I Marine
are Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 21.

Bullimbe	1617 Bamber	M M O Co
Chanda	3951 Tice	M M & Co
Clan Macleod	3043 Fishenden	F M & Co
Caledonia	3529 Tocque	P & O Co
Faringford	2375 Chaplain	Captaino
Gerd	751 Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Kilberian	2413 Smith	W & A Graham & Co
Nizam	2041 McLean	T M & Co
Orissa	3525 Fysh	M M & Co
Persia	4198 Haughton	P & O Co
Querimba	4931 Smith	M M & Co
Shahjehan	2366 Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	5258 Abrey	W & A G & Co
Soudan	4527 S de B Loskyer	Transport
Somali	1623 Bird	A Strandes
Segovia	3795 Schanfeldt	Volkart Bros
Shah Ameer	192 Grant	A P & Sons
Ula	3426 Boon	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
	Castalia	4081	Bright			W & A G & Co
A	Dundas	1954	case	N F		W F A Graham & Co
B	Tweedale	2 24	Milne	Hull	29-12	T M & Co
D&E	Camberwell	2306	Baines	D'unkirk	28-12	W & A G & Co
F	Ambalika	75	Esmail	Stream	24-12	H Ahmad & Co
G	Xema	446	Grey	N F		J M & Co
H	Mojidi	1587	Coates	Jedda	24-12	B & P N Co
K	Glenaffrie	2657	Craig	N F		T Morrison & Co
L	Satranji	547	Hoosein	repairing		B S N Co
M	Jumna	2686	Fenwick	Jedda	20-12	M M & Co
N	Gryfevale	2845	Steel	Phila'phia	21-12	R A Willis
O	Hataba	2760	Debnam	Marseilles	24-12	T M & Co
P	Schwarzenfels	2454	Fraissinet	H'burg	27-12	Glade & Co
Q	Swaledale	2348	Manship	Antwerp	31-0,	K N & Co
				H W P D		
	Peesani	552	Esmail	B'nagar	22-12	B S N Co
				Outside L		
	Bundesrath	1826	Grewe	Repairing		A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	2030	Braddock	L'pool	22-12 M M & Co
2	Vienna	2654	White	L'pool	22-12 W & A G & Co
4	Louise	2143	Wagner	Genoa	22-12 K N & Co
5	Clan Macleod	3043	Fishenden	Cochin	29-12 F M Co
6	Tientsin	2586	Carter	Jedda	21-12 A P & Sons
7	Imperatrix	2553	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-1 E Scarpa
8	Trieste	3202	Mistrorigo	Trieste	28-12 E Scarpa
10&11	Arcadia		Valentine	S'ghai	26-12 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4874	Gibbs	London	22-12 P & O Co
14	Orseolo	2847	Stefano	Calcutta	22-12 R C Italiana
16	Baron Fairlie	2838	Terfoss		W & A Graham & Co

M WED D

Mary Queen [illegible] Zanzibar [illegible] 28-12 H Ahmad & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Orseolo s	Fennaro	Venice, Nov 22
21	Nizam s	McLennan	Calcutta, Nov 26
	Segovia s	Schanfeldt	Yokohama, Nov 12
	Somali s	Bird	Durban, Nov 23
	Persia s	Haughton	London, Nov 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Nahma (Yacht)	Harvey	Calcutta
21	Tientsen s	Davison	Jedah
	Kageshima Maru s	Kori	Japan
	Orissa s	Fysh	Rangoon, &c
	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi
	Fultala s	Allen	Calcutta, &c
	Gryfevale s	Steel	Philadelphia
	Metis s	Brown	Calcutta

The steamr Louise, Wagner, for Genoa, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Austria, for China.
" Nizam, for Calcutta.
" Orseolo, for Calcutta, &c.
" Shah Ameer, for Jedah.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Segovia, for Hamburg, &c.
" Kilkerran, for Antwerp, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
17	Bangala	Rangoon
17	Methley Hall	Pondicherry
18	Vadala	Rangoon
19	Niedenfels	Antwerp
19	Nippon	Trieste
19	Bhuadara	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S, N. Co's steamer Jelunga, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 19th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived at London on the morning of the 20th instant.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—22 bales wool, B Dosa and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed 1100 cwts fenugree, Volkart Bros; 35 bales wool L Hurbham; 100 cwts Kashew nuts Baser and Krause; 43 bales wool and 48 bales Goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 28 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts K B Sajun, 2815 cwts myrabolams, Babjie Oomersey Scindia s—4 bales wool, B Shewje

FOR LEITH.

Baron Fairlie s—3000 cwts cottonseed A Khimjee; 14000 cwts cottonseed, Hurrybhoy Dewsee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dundas s—1500 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 210 cwts gum, N Kersonji

FOR ANTWERP.

Swaledale s—880 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 380 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 170 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 37 bales hemp 5885 bales cottonfly 2100 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy: 994 cwts linseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana; 1000 tons manganese ore M Dooger; 1065 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Vatcha Shaud and Sons; 2840 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 4002 cwts gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co

Chanda s—3004 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2000 cwts crushed, bones Haji Ahmed Oomer; 1400 bales cottonfly waste, C Heerjee and Co; 2001 cwts gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 2001 cwts linseed 2000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 tons manganese ore, M Dooger; 5000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 3001 cwts rapeseed and 3985 cwts linseed Societa C Italiana; 1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrapour Syndicate; 4000 cwts castorseed 23852 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Segovia s—1600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 275 bales C L Sajan and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Becher; 40 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co; 4002 cwts gingelly seed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 3393 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2300 cwts oil cakes M Soonjee; 600 cwts methyseed, H M Dawood and Sons

Schwarzenfels s—190 bales cottonfly cwsahs C Heerjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton, the Meraia B Kaisha; 542 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1155 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 155 cwts myrabollams, A H A Carim and Co; 50 bales camel hair and 7 bales goat hair Glade and Co; 2000 cwts gingelly Glade and Co; 4000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4002 cwts gingelly seed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co: 25 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla,

FOR BREMEN.

Schevarzenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Glenaffrie s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 420 balet cotton, The Bombay Co; 508 bales cotton, Prien de Saone and Co; 1000 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 301 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—999 cwts, G D Sasoon and Co; 7 bales hides, B Perosha; 8250 cwts crushed bones, M Jamal; 13500 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, G Spinner and Co; 8 peterqua vil Baner, Krause; 999 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 33753 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Louise s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, 126 cwts gingellyseed, L Drugfus and Co; 662 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—10 bales cotton. G Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—880 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton. S. Spinner and Co: 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—780 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—1200 cut myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—112 bales twist H M Haji Ismail and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist G D Sassoon and Co; 303 bales twist Tata and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—250 bales twist C Bhowanidas 600 bales twist G D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist S J David and Co; 76 tons old iron, Cassim th Sons and Co; Arcadia s—5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 50 cases tiuiter the National Dairy Co

FOR MOJI.

Austria s—1100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR OSAKA.

Austria s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—100 bales cotton the Metsin B Kaisha 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—1500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

A DRESDEN figure of a lady wearing a crinoline and carrying a dog, another being at her feet, has been disposed of at Christie's for one thousand guineas. The group was brought to Christie's rooms by a gentleman some time ago. Not knowing its value, he offered to accept a small sum for it, but was at once informed of its value. It is stated that the group was sold at another well-known auction-room in London for £10 a few weeks ago. The lady who served as the model for this work of art was the Countess de Koesl, one of the beauties of the Court of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 20.

The depression which lay yesterday over the sea of Rajputana has now nearly disappeared and rainfall has almost ceased in the plains of Northern India, but has been general along the Western Himalayas except in Kashmir. In Madras light to moderate rain has fallen on the coast line and many stations in the interior, and a slight cold wave followed by depression in Northern India now covers Rajputana, and has reached the West of Central India and of the United Provinces.

In Burma the skies are lightly clouded and humidity is steady while the temperature is slightly low in Upper Burma and normal elsewhere.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, moderate cloud is reported from Orissa, Deltaic Bengal and Assam, and humidity is unchanged while the temperature is higher than usual except in Assam.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies have cleared except in the Central Provinces where light cloud persists, but the air is generally damper and the temperature normal in West Central India and slight to large in excess elsewhere.

In the North-West of India the following precipitation occurred, Cherat 1 inch; Sonemarg and Minimarg half an inch.

The skies are still cloudy in the West Himalayas and the Submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity has decreased in Gujarat and Rajputana and the temperature is normal in the Submontane Punjab and the Frontier Province and in defect in other parts of the division.

In the Peninsula the following falls of rain are reported:—Cocanada, Masulipatam and Cuddapah 1 inch; Bangalore ½; Octacamund 1 inch; Coimbatore 1½ inch; Kodaikanal 1 and, Cochin and Trevendrum 3 inches.

Thick cloud persists everywhere except Bombay where the air is drier and in other parts no change of humidity has occurred and the temperature is normal in the Konkan and in excess elsewhere.

Light precipitation is still possible in Kashmir but more likely in other parts of Northern India. In Madras rainfall will probably continue, but it is likely to diminish to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 22.

374 Musketry—To-morrow Sunday the 23rd inst.
The Rifle Range at Ghat Konar will be available for class firing.
Train leaves Victoria terminus at 6 a. m.
375. Musketry—To-morrow Sunday the 23rd Instant.
The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class firing.
Train leaves Colaba at 6'40 a m.
376 Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on the 25th and 26th instant for Christmas Holidays.
377 Extract from the "Gazette of India" Army Department dated Fort William 30th November 1906 is published for information :—
No 628—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieut. Gray Rigge, to be Captain vice Kenyon resigned. Dated 24th November 1906.
Second Lieutenant Percy Willett Cresswell, to be Captain, vice Sn ll deceased, dated 28th December 1905.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Hart Potts, to be Lieutenant vice Rigge promoted, dated 24th November 1906,

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

104 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Saturday (to-day) the 22nd instant.
1st Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-15 p.m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

105 RIFLE MEETING.

It is notified for information that the annual Rifle Meeting of the Corps will be held at Santa Cruz on (Sundays) the 13th, 20th and 27th of January 1907.
Lists are being circulated by officers Commanding Companies Members are requested to hand in their subscriptions as early as possible to enable the committee to complete the Prize lists.
Copies of the rules will be ready in a few days.

107 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class firing practice on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next the 23rd Inst. commencing at 7 a. m.

108 LEAVE.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer, under A R I Vol IX para 83 as follows :—
Major J W Hawes from 22nd instant to the 6th proximo inclusive.

110 HOLIDAYS.

The Office will be closed for the ensuing Christmas Holidays as follows :—
(a) For Xmas 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Dec.
(b) For New Year 31st Dec and 1st and 2nd Jan.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

1st BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. S.

CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec, is published for information :—

260 DRILL & INSTRUCTION

Monday 10th Nov—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Practice 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local), Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.
Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Wednesday 12th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd Qrs, Napier Memorial Match, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team of eight.
Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd Qrs, Napier Memorial Competition.
Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd Qrs, William Watsons, Practice 250-100 yards. Names of members (16) selected for the team will be notified later.
Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd Qrs, William Watson Match, Competition also practice Maxim Gun competition.
Tuesday 18th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Match, Maxim Gun Competition.
Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition 200 Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.
Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup competition do. do.

O C H Company will make his own arrangement for Umpires and Butt Markers with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.

II. O C Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. H HARE, Captain,
Adjt, 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. V. R.